JANUARY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,520—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle "Glentromie" "Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish"	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
B.L. PESHAWUR.	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th Jan.
† ASSAM	3038	00	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	8th „
+ SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	15th „
BL BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd „
+ ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th „
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell ..	15th „
BL SHANNON ...	4189	800	C R. Edwards.....	22nd „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th „
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris........... ..	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	12th „
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th „
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, [illegible]braltar, Plymouth, and London.

[illegible] These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers [illegible]nship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Mar[illegible]lles, and London direct.

[illegible]In addition to the above, the following special steamers [illegible]ill be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and [illegible]arly application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
ORIENTAL.......	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th Mar.
BOKHARA	2955	500		26th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
PEKIN...............	3900	600	P. Harris	31st Jan.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe ...	14th Feb.
GANGES............	4206	800	T. J. Alderton..	28th „
NIZAM.............	2735	500	T. F. Creery.....	14th Mar
CLYDE.............	4136	800	W. D. Mudie....	28th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE.......	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. 1889
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. „
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. „

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA.................	On the 7th February, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particular regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Feb.
ELEKTRA..........	P. Mersa......	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE ..	L. Lemecich ...	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	25th Jan.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA.	F. Cossovich..	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ...	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE ...	L. Lemesich..	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ..	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

THE S. S. "APOLLO," 3200 tons, Commander J. Atkin, will leave Bombay for Hull on or about the 26th January. This steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers and passages are granted on moderate terms.

Saloon and Cabins amidships. Fitted with Electric Light.

For particulars as to passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes St., Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
LOCKSLEY HALL..	T. Collin.........	4,000	500	5th Feb. 89.
WERNETH HALL..	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th Feb. „

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	16th March.
WERNETH HALL...	T.H.S. Millard.	4,100	500	8th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	11th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill ...	3,600	400	26th Jan. 1889
EDEN HALL.........	S. Hughes ...	3,600	400	9th Mar. „
KIRBY HALL	Phillips........	2,760	300	6th April „
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill....	3,600	400	20th „ „
EDEN HALL.........	S. Hughes ...	3,600	400	1st June „

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th December, 1888.

HEAD LINE.

THE S. S. "BENGORE HEAD" will be leaving shed (Q) Prince's Dock. on or about 25th inst., for LONDON direct. Has good accommodation for a few Cabin Passengers at moderate rates. Liberal Allowance for luggage.

For particulars apply to—

JOHN M. HEYN & Co.,
Agents.
23, Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th January, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on 27th January, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,796 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th January, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 23rd January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st January, 1889. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read ...	3395	480	26th Feb. 1889.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison ...	3317	480	20th Mar.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASIA	Wm. Russell...	3550	480	26th Jan. 1889.
HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby..	3380	480	3rd April.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th „
BRITANNIA...	F. Blight	3069	480	1st May.
ROUMANIA ..	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th „
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read..	3395	480	29th „
PERSIA	R. Hutchison ..	3317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

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1889.

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FARES to English Port from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400.
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Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports

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ELEYS BROWN, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 gauge	per 100	9	8
ELEYS BLUE, No. 12	per 100	10	0
ELEYS GREEN Nos. 12, 20	per 100	11	0

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IMPORTERS OF ALL SPORTING REQUIREMENTS.
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IS now used by the Bombay Municipality ; it will be found a most effective preparation, and is Cheaper, although much stronger, than any other Soluble Disinfectant.

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In gallon tins, Rs. 4.
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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN.

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Per Packet, As. 8.

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A most palatable remedy, and the best preparation of Bael for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

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PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
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WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INVALUABLE to CAVALRY, OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.

Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.

Rs. 32-8 Nett.

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ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" ...	11	4	6	4
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux ...	11	4	6	4

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 *dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of* 3,800 *dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.*

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour ...	14	0	7	12
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour ...	17	8	10	8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour ...	23	0	12	8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	28	0	15	8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35	0	18	8

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

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It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

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Engineer and Manager,
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SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

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GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS
BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. "MANILLA."
RS. 650 CASH.
Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra ;
OR ON EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.
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KHETWADY, BOMBAY.

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WINE SHIPPERS.
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THE only Hotel in Bombay which has English IRON BEDSTEADS with SPRING MATTRESSES.

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TARIFF, Rs. 5 per day.

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SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following :—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	22
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The same works in Hunting case..................	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
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The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
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The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case..................	420

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BEST MERINO Undervests and Drawers.
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ALL WOOL MERINO half-Hose in Plain and Stripe.
LAMB'S WOOL HALF HOSE.
BROWN, GREY AND BLUE WHITNEY for Ladies and Gentlemen's ULSTERS made to Order.

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WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

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Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

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EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

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Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

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COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALLOON ASCENT AND PARACHUTE DESCENT.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL,
By kind permission of
H. E. LORD REAY, THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
On SATURDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1889,
at 4-30 p.m.,

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER, AERONAUT of London, will make one of his graceful Balloon Ascents in his splendid new Balloon "THE EMPRESS OF INDIA," and after attaining an altitude of 2,000 feet, he will leap from the Balloon and DROP FROM THE CLOUDS 100 feet, at the speed of a thunderbolt; after which he will open his Parachute or Umbrella, and land on the earth safely in sight of the spectators.

This is acknowledged to be the most Thrilling and Marvellous Scientific Exhibition of the present age.

Gates open at 2 p.m.
Prices of Admission.. Rs. 1.
Or including Reserved Enclosure Seats Rs. 2 & Rs. 3.
Tickets to be had from, and seats reserved at,
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.; and
Mr. J. B. KARANI, Fort,
Or admission by payment at the gates.
BAND OF THE GLOUCESTER REGIMENT.

SPENCER'S BALLOON & PARACHUTE COMPANY,
Great Western Hotel, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY!

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" DIRECTORY

FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries, Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE!

A GRAND BAZAAR
AND
SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY GOODS,
In aid of the Wesleyan Methodist
Military and Naval Church, and Soldiers' Home,
Bombay,
Will be held in
THE TOWN HALL,
FROM 14TH TO 16TH FEBRUARY, 1889.
UNDER VERY DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Her Excellency Lady Reay will open the Bazaar, on THURSDAY, February 14, at 3 p.m. T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have expressed their gracious purpose of attending the sale, if in Bombay.

The Bands of the 2nd Gloster Regiment and the Marine Battalion will perform selections of Music at intervals. A number of Ladies and Gentlemen have promised to assist with Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Fishing Pond, Art Exhibition, Magic Lantern, and numerous other attractions.

Further particulars later on.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer SINGAPORE, Captain G. PARODI, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on 21st instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Victoria Dock.

All CLAIMS for short DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elph. Circle, Bombay, 21st Jan., 1889.

THE CITY LINE s.s. "CITY of LONDON" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st January, 1889.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th February, 1889, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 21st Jan., 1889.

BURGLARY AND FIRE.

PERSONS desirous of Saving their Valuable Articles from Destructive FIRE and Oriental BURGLARS should buy SAFES, BOXES, and LOCKS of the WORLD KNOWN make of CHUBB, so that there may be no FEAR of their being robbed by BURGLARS and their Valuables being destroyed by FIRE.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 12 o'clock noon, on the 16th February, 1889, for the FEED, SHOEING and VETERINARY TREATMENT for TWO YEARS of the Horses belonging to the General Post Office.

2. Tenderers should specify the rates per month for each horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

5. The conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

W. MERRETT,
Officiating Presidency Post-master, Bombay.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
33, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
WHAT DOES A SUBSCRIBER GET?

A Subscriber, paying Rs. 5 yearly to the Bombay Branch of the Catholic Truth Society, will be entitled to receive a whole year's publications in the order of their appearance as mentioned below:—

Class A—500 Leaflets for distribution
or
Class B—240 Half-penny publications
or
Class C—120 Penny publications
or
Class D— 60 Two-pence publications
or
Class E— 40 Three-pence publications
or
Class F— 30 Four-pence publications
or
Class G— 20 Six-pence publications
or
Class H— 10 Shilling publications.

In the event of the publications during the year falling short of above-mentioned figures for each class, those of the other classes will be substituted to make up the quantity. Thus, if a member, subscribing to class C for 120 penny publications, finds that he has received only 100 penny issues during the year, he will be entitled to 10 two-pence publications of class D, or 5 four-pence publications of class F, or 1 shilling publication of class H.

A member has the option of subscribing to all the classes in one subscription, namely, Rs. 5, but he can only take a few issues from each class, so as not to exceed ten shillings for the year.

A member is also entitled to buy the Catholic Truth Society's publications at the Bombay Branch at 10 as. to the shilling instead of 12 as. to the shilling, at which rate they are sold to non-members.

Full lists of publications sent post free to any address in India.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage xtra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, Tenders for the Supply up to 1,000 tons of best quality Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Log Timber for early delivery.

Tenders to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the Maximum percentage of Rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment, showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st January, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEMON HAJEE ABD SITTAR HAJEE TALEB has contracted to sell to MEMON HAJEE ALLANA WYDINA All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, situate lying and being on the south side of Attaree Mholla or Choonam Kiln 2nd Lane, in the district of the Registrar of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 165 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by Dontad 1st Row or Kambeker Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by Attaree Mholla or Chunam Kiln 2nd Lane, and on or towards the south by the ground of Hajee Haroon Mahomed, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under ward No. 2611, and street Nos. 246, 250, and 35, 40. And that all persons having any claims to the said hereditaments, and premises by way of gift, mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to us, the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof by a notice in writing otherwise the sale will be completed and no claim will be heard thereafter.—Dated this 21st day of January, 1889.

MACFARLANE, EDGELOW & HEMMING,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 30th January 1889, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I.—To Receive the Report of the out-going Committee.

II.—To Pass a Resolution increasing the number of the Committee from 7 to 9.

III.—To Confirm the Nomination of the Members of the new Committee made in accordance with section 12 of Rule VII.

IV.—To Confirm the addition to the tonnage scale of the articles "Coffee" in bags and "Copra" in robins in accordance with the ascertained measurements.

V.—To Confirm the Rules for the Election of Two Members to represent the Chamber on the Municipal Corporation under Act III. of 1888.

VI.—To Amend the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of the Chamber on 22nd July, 1881, respecting shut out cargo.

VII.—To Elect New Members; and to Transact any other Business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 21st January, 1889.

TASTELESS

CASTOR OIL

LOZENGES.

12 Annas Per Bottle.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

THE "LITERARY ALBUM."

A MONTHLY JOURNAL, of Reproductions from the BEST English, American and Indian periodicals.

The *Bombay Gazette* reviewing it says:—It contains an attractive Array of Selections.

Says the *Times of India*, for the same periodical:—The selections are useful for folks in this country.

Says the *Advocate of India*:—It should find access to every home; we wish it every success.

Almost every Indian journal has favourably noticed it.

On account of increasing patronage it has been decided not to amalgamate the journal, with the Student's Magazine, as formerly advertised. The "LITERARY ALBUM," will be published as henceforth. Its policy of selections will be changed for better and the editing, will be done from the 1st of January next, by a well read gentlemen.

A well executed PORTRAIT of known celebrities will be PRESENTED, as far as possible, with every number.

Annual subscription, Rs. 3; including postage Rs. 3-6 in advance.

Apply to the Manager, Literary Album, Tardeo, Bombay.

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		Rs. a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1 4
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Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2 4
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Saratoga Cabinet		3 0
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C-24 Cabinet	each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
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KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of SELLING his business, at Rangoon, of CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, IMPORTER of SEWING MACHINES, &c., as a going concern at actual cost price. The reason for parting with it is that he cannot attend to it personally. Offers to be addressed to

A. MINCK,
Engineer.
Care of the Pegu Rice Company.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS are invited from Local Mills for the Supply of 72,200 yards COTTON GREY, 36" wide, weight about 5¼ oz. per yard, delivered free at Alipore. Delivery to be completed by February 1, 1890, payment to be made after April 1, 1890.

Forms of Tender can be had from the Undersigned.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Alipore, 15th January, 1889.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m.

(1) To Receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1888.
(2) To Declare a Dividend.
(3) To Elect Director and Auditor.
(4) To Transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

Bombay, 12th January, 1889.

NOTICE.

LANSDOWNE HOTEL,

QUETTA.

APPLY TO MANAGER.

NEW YORKLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS £16,976,616.
TONTINE POLICIES.
5 Year Dividend Policies.

LIDBETTER AND YOUNG, AGENTS.

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NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens, General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

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CHIKALDA (BERAR)

3,800 ft., above sea level.

NOTICE of PROPERTY FOR SALE, known as KNOWLESWOOD and NETHERWOOD, belonging to the Rev. H. W. HADEN. The property consists of TWO SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT BUNGALOWS ROOFED WITH GALVANIZED IRON and ONE THATCHED BUNGALOW, all three FURNISHED together with appropriate, strongly-built, out-offices, roofed for the most part with galvanized iron, together with lands covered by the same and adjoining, in extent about 4 acres, of which about 5 acres are planted with bearing coffee, and the whole subject only to a ground-rent of Re. 1 per acre.

Offers for the above property are invited, and should be sent in before 10th February 1889 to

Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON, & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE ILLUSTRATED PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS
WITH
NUMEROUS WOOD ENGRAVINGS
OF
THE CONGRESS LEADERS, SPEAKERS, AND DELEGATES

FROM different parts of India. Price, One Rupee One Anna, post free. Portraits of Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., Mr. G. Yule, Hon. K. Telang, Hon. Pundit Ajudhia Nath, Hon. Perozeshah Mehta, Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., Sirdar Dyal Singh, Professor J. Adams, Mr. Eardly Norton, &c., &c. The publication will also contain views of the interior and exterior of the Meeting Hall scenes in the Camp, &c.

The publication contains the admirable letters written from the *Morning Post* tent pitched near the Congress Hall as well as speeches of the various speakers.

The proceedings will be obtainable in English, Urdu Hindi, Bengali, and Tamil; but if applicants do not say which edition they require the English one will be sent.

Applications should be addressed, THE MANAGER *Morning Post*, Allahabad, and on the outside of the cover should be written, "For Congress Proceedings". All orders must be accompanied by a remittance. The price per copy is One Rupee One Anna.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

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REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.

BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c., cashed, or sent for collection.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.
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INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on APPROVED Securities.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.
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THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase-money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do „ 9 „ 20 „ „

The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

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A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

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Specially selected and shipped by
MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO.,
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SCOTCH WHISKY.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23 8	
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE

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	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra dry	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 53 0	Rs. 56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	„ 54 0
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STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ —
Leibfraumilch	...	„ 21 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 8	„ ...
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	„ —

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	—
Superior „ „	„ 26 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	—

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From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	„ 14 0	—
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Les Canons	„ 10 8	18 0
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Chateau La Rose	„ 28 0	—

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Haut Canon	„ 15 0	—
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St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ...	Rs. 11 0
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BRANDY.

H. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	...
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	—
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 24 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	...
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Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy***	„ 37 0	...

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FROM FORTIR PICARD SEUR BRAUNE.

Macon (Old)	„ 23 0	...
Moulin-a-Vent	„ 23 0	...
Braune	„ 27 8	...
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Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	...
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James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	„ 25 0	...

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Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	„ ...
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Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
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FROM TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S

First Class Danish Export Beer Guaranteed free from Salieylic (Acid and any other Chemicals)	„ 4 0	„ 4 0

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French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	„ 18 0	...
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 29 to 34.	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

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Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4

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	Large Tins Rs.	Small Tins. Re.
Asparagus	—	...
Celery	—	„ 0 10
French Beans	—	„ ...
Peas for Soup	—	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	—	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	—	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	—	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	—	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	—	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages	..	„ 1 4

AND FROM LUBECK.

Liver Sausages	..	„ 1 4
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TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No Order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

A LEADING LONDON TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY wishes to find European Gentlemen of undoubted integrity willing to act in spare time as Correspondents and Agents for Collection of Accounts and [illegible] Business. Terms high profit on business done. If satisfactory Agents can be met with, the transactions will reach a considerable figure. Gentlemen, replying, are desired to name at once London references, who will interview advertisers and arrange on their behalf.—Address "S. P. C." care of COWIE & Co., News Agents, 17, Gresham Street, London, E. C., England.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of property at LOW RATES.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.
Albert Building.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ____ Day of ________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________
Address ____________
Occupation ____________
____________188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
„ 1875	£988,156
„ 1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1
1876	£3,492,950 1 4	1886	£5,672,040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld)

HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£931,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£465,250.
RESERVE FUND	£ 85,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits.
For 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 do. at 4 per cent. „ annum.
„ 3 do. at 3 per cent. „ annum.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases show itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Kruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And in the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
EACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11 and 22s. each Postage extr.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 34
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	2-8
Third do.	2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	2½ As. A line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. a line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for the considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1
Each succeeding line	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 18
Half-yearly	„
Quarterly	„

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 1
Half-yearly	„
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Ladies' Gymkhana dance.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Booldana (s), and Chanda (s), from Calcutta; City of London (s), Glasgow and Liverpool; and Pachumba (s), Karachi and Coast.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Persian Gulf close on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 7-30 a.m. at Karachi.

The Victoria Terminus.—The *Kaiser-i-Hind* this week gives a well-executed engraving of the Victoria Terminus.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for week ended 12th January 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 58,860.

Polo.—There will be a game this afternoon at 4-30, sides to be made up on the ground. Players are requested to bring both colours.

European General Hospital Endowment Fund.—The Honorary Secretary acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a cheque for £5 from a "Lady-traveller."

Municipal Corporation.—The weekly meeting of the Municipal Corporation called for yesterday was adjourned for want of a quorum till Monday week.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Locksley Hall and the s. s. City of London entered the dock on the 20th and 21st respectively, and the s. s. Tanjore left on the 20th.

Gamblers.—Salloo Caitan, a Goanese, and five other Goanese, were yesterday charged by Inspector Holdway before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gaming in a common gaming-house at Mahaluxmee on Sunday night with cards and money. They were all convicted and fined Rs. 5 each.

The Benevolent Society.—Last Sunday Mr. Raojee V. J. Shunkersett visited the Military Orphange, when the inmates of the institution gave a performance in Urdu, vividly describing the origin and growth of the institution. The performance being over, Mr. Shunkersett expressed his satisfaction at the quiet work the Benevolent Society was doing, and gave a piece of advice to the inmates. Mr. Y. N. Bhende, the secretary, thereafter decorated Mr. Shunkersett with garlands of flowers, and the party separated amid loud applause.

Reported Thefts.—Mrs. Bard, the proprietress of the Empress of India Bar at the Fort, has reported to the police the theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 137, from a drawer in her room, which is alleged to have been opened with a duplicate key during her absence from home on Saturday last. Shaik Saheb Muston Saheb, residing at the Chuckla-street, reports that whilst he was at Junjeekur-street on Saturday evening last with his courier bag containing currency notes hung across his shoulders, he was robbed of notes to the value of Rs 1,635.

Theft.—Nuthoo Balcrishna was yesterday charged by Inspector Chislett before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a cot valued Rs. 10, the property of Gungaram Anundrao Mirkar, from his premises at Candawady on Saturday last. The complainant missed the cot in question from the verandah of his house, where it was generally kept, and reported the matter to the police, who upon enquiries discovered the stolen property in possession of Nuthoo, the accused, who lived a few door's away from complainant's house, who, after stealing the cot, took it to pieces and had it concealed to avoid detection. The accused on pleading guilty to the charge was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Indian Art Pottery.—Mr. Framjee Pestonjee Bhumgara, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, has issued a little book on "Indian Art Pottery," illustrative and descriptive of the vases he presented to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress at Windsor on the 29th of December last. The publication contains coloured plates of the vases lithographed in so careful and elaborate a manner, as to be perfect works of art in themselves. They are considered, as they are, faithful reproductions, being copied directly from the vases. The subjects treated of are from scenes in the great Indian epic poem, the Ramayana, on or the adventures of Rama, who was one of the incarnations of Vishnu the Preserver, and is still a favourite deity in most parts of India, more especially in the districts of Oudh and Behar, where Krishna has not supplanted him. The particular scenes portrayed on the vases are the battle between Lakshmana and Indrajit, the battle between Rama and Ravana, and the grand conference at Dhruphad. The book is also interesting from the fact that it gives brief sketches of the principal personages in the poem as illustrated on the vases. That Her Majesty highly appreciated the beautiful workmanship and antique design was proved by the presentations he made to the manufacturer of her photograph, along with that of the Princess Beatrice, bearing the autographs of both the Queen and the Princess. Another testimony of their value as works of art may be imagined from the fact that in the *Illustrated London News* of 22nd December some space was devoted to the illustration of the vases as specimens of genuine Indian art.

A European Police Officer in Trouble.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Constable H. Angel, a European police officer of the Bombay Police, recently enrolled in the Police Force and attached to the E Division at Byculla, appeared before M. P. Ryan to answer a charge of assault and criminal trespass preferred against him by R. Caitan Robetto, a carriage painter residing at Byculla. Mr. DeSouza appeared on behalf of the complainant and the defendant in person. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. It appears that on the 11th instant a Mrs. Connel made a complaint to the police officer Angel against Robetto, in which she charged him with criminal trespass and using abusive language towards her with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, and desired the police officer to get the man's name, as she did not know his name then. Angel went to the residence of Robetto and found him in his carriage shed painting one of the carriages, and asked the man to accompany him to the police chowkey to make certain enquiries regarding Mrs. Counell's complaint. At this time Robetto's wife came out where they were, and Angel asked her to accompany him also. Robetto then told his wife to go away, as she knew nothing about the matter. She then went into her room, on which Angel went after her and dragged her out. Robetto at this time got out of temper, and had a struggle with the police officer. Robetto's paint-brush happened to touch the face of the police officer, who, taking it to have been intentionally done, struck Robetto with his clenched fist on the mouth, which bled, but subsequently Robetto and his wife were taken to Inspector Cobb, Mr. Angel's superior officer, and from thence to Superintendent Smith, of the division, who investigated the case and referred Mrs. Connell to prosecute Robetto before a magistrate; and the case of Robetto against the police officer Angel was also subsequently investigated before Col. Wilson, the Commissioner of Police. Robetto was ordered to take legal proceedings if he chose against the police officer. Angel in his defence before the magistrate stated that he did strike the complainant a slap on the face, but in self-defence, as the complainant was the first who struck him in the mouth with his paint-brush when he got out of temper, which act was sufficient to put a real angel out of temper, but was sorry for what he had done, and threw himself on the mercy of the court. The magistrate convicted the police officer, and in passing sentence remarked that a police officer in the position of the accused, whose duty it was to prevent a breach of the peace, should on no account lose his temper and take the law in his own hands, however grave the insult that was offered, but seek the redress which the law provides for their protection in due course. His worship thought that the ends of justice would be met by sentencing him to pay a fine of Rs. 50. The police officer here asked his Worship what would be the term of imprisonment if he declined to pay the fine. Magistrate: I shall issue a distress-warrant. Police Officer: Cannot I have the option of going to prison? Magistrate: No, it is the court's option to inflict such punishment.

The case of Mrs. Connell *vs.* R. Caetan Robetto was next called on for hearing. In this case the accused Robetto went boldly into the house of Mrs. Connel on the 11th instant to report the conduct of her little son without any permission, and when he was ordered to leave the premises, he used most shocking and abusive language towards her. The charge being proved against the accused he was fined Rs. 10.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re.-1.4.

HIGH COURT.—Jan. 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

RENEWAL OF SANCTION TO PROSECUTE FOR PERJURY.

CHATURBHOOJ TOPUN AND ANOTHER *vs.* CANJEE JEWRAJ AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal Damodhar and Jamsetjee, on behalf of the plaintiffs, applied that the sanction given on the 16th January 1888 for the prosecution of the first defendant for perjury be renewed. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Mr. Wilkin, on behalf of the first defendant, opposed the application.

The circumstances under which the application was made are these:—The first plaintiff had brought a suit against the defendants for a dissolution of partnership, for an account of the partnership dealings to be taken by the court, &c. On the 24th March 1887 a decree was passed dissolving the partnership, and the suit was referred to the Commissioner to take an account. On the 12th September 1887, a rule *nisi* was issued, at the instance of the plaintiff, requiring the first defendant to show cause why he should not be restrained from selling or dealing with three pattemars, namely, the Luxmipersad, Mahadevpersad, and Yeshwanti, which had been removed from Bombay to Malwan and Vingorla, where the first defendant was said to be trying to dispose of them. The first defendant was also said to have left the jurisdiction of the court and absconded to Malwan with the intention of obstructing and delaying the execution of any decree which might be passed against him. On the 16th January 1888, Mr. Justice Scott made the rule absolute, granting at the same time sanction, under section 195 of Act 12 of 1882, for the prosecution of the first defendants for giving false evidence in an affidavit of the 19th November 1887, to the effect that it was totally untrue that the three pattemars, named above belonged to him, or that he had any interest in them. It was urged on behalf of the plaintiffs that the whole of their time and attention being devoted to the reference before the Commissioner, who only made his report recently, they were not able to take up the prosecution within the time allowed. The sanction remained in force only six months, but no steps could be taken in the matter until the final order was passed. On the other hand, it was urged that, as the period assigned under section 195 of Act 12 of 1882 was only six months, and as the plaintiffs had failed to take any steps within that period, the court could not renew the sanction after the lapse of six months. It was further urged that the present application was made with a view to intimidate the first defendant.

His lordship said there was no doubt the court had power to grant sanction to prosecute or to renew it; but he found under section 195 that the sanction could remain in force only for six months. The sanction that was given expired in June last, when an application to renew it ought to have been made; but instead of doing so, the parties waited six months longer on the ground that certain proceedings were going on before the Commissioner. This was not a sufficient ground for waiting so long. At any rate, his lordship remarked that the parties were bound to carry out the sanction and act upon it according to law. The reasons advanced by the plaintiffs were not sufficient to satisfy the court, and the application to renew the sanction to prosecute was refused.

January 22.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

359-87—Little, S, F and N—Haji Sulleman Haji Sumar vs Tyab Gool Mahomed and others—Thakurdas, D and C. Part heard.

406-86—Hore, C and B—Noorbai vs Hajee Moosa Hajee Hassoom and others—Jefferson, B, D and K.

203-88—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhai Visram vs Ebrahimbhai Kurmally—Mansuklal and D.

314-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—C A Turner vs Cullianji Amirchund—Hore, C and B.

424-88—Ardesir, H and D—Cowasji Adurji Bamji vs. Goolbai and others—D S Garud and in person.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D—The Goculdas Balabdas Manufacturing Co. vs J Scott and others—Craigie, L and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

433-88—Crawford, and B.—Vinayek Pandurang and another vs. Doorgabai and others.—D. B. Chitnis—Part heard.

369-88—T A Bland—Nalchund Velchund vs Memon Haji Hassum Haji Abdulla—Jefferson, B D and K.

For Argument.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, and in the matter of the Fleming S and W Co., Limited, in liquidation, and in the matter of the New Fleming S and W. Co., Ltd., in liquidation by the Court—Craigie, L and O and A, H and Dinshaw, for liquidators.

Tobin and R—Joosub Hajee Ahmed—claimant.

Long Causes.

162-88—J B D and Kanga—Narayen Bhanjee vs Pootleebai—Balkrishna and D.

396-88—Bomonji and H—Bomonji Pherozshaw vs Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakil—Ardesir, H and D.

293-88—Payne, G and S—Rajanna Ellapa vs. Yankoo Nursoo and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

533-87—Payne, G and S—Valabdas Damodar vs. Gordhundas Damodhar and others—Jefferson, B D and K, L S F and N, and T and R.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

499-88—Payne, G and S—Goolal Dewa and others vs. Gunputrao Moroji Zaoba. In person.

518-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Mahomed Haji Cassum and another vs The National Bank of India—Little, S F and N.

538-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Runchordas Vithaldas vs Mulchund Abherchund and another In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

375-86—Bomonjee and H—Jeejeebhai Muncherjee Merwanjee Jeejeebhai and others vs. Byramjee Jeejeebhai and others.—Little, S F and N, C, L. and O, and T and R—Part heard.

243-88—In person. Syed Rahimoo bin Syed Mahomed vs. Moijibhai Rahim and others—Thakurdas, D and C and in person.

52-88—In person. Syed Rahimoo bin Syed Mahomed vs. Muljibhai Rahim and others—Thakurdas, D and C, and in person.

468-88—Khunderao M—Neera, woman, vs. Kesserbai, woman—Janardhan G.

156-88—Tyabji and D—Noorbee vs Musoombee and other—Payne, G and S and T and R.

328-88—M H Khan—Deochund Gunnajee and another vs Ishrepursad Muthooraparsad—Thakurdas, D and C.

406-87—Venayekrao H—Moti Prema vs Bodul Dosaji—E Wilkin.

487-87—Bodul Dosaje vs Bhana Heer and others—In person and Venayekrao H.

26-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Chubildas Lullcobhai vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford and B.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 19th Jan., as compared with the statement of the 12th Jan., 1889:—

Liabilities.	Jan. 12. Rs.	Jan. 19. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,92,157	43 91 873
do. do. at Branches	22,48,223	22,19,641
Other Deposits	2,11,73 286	2,19,68 144
Post Bills	6,871	7,607
Cash Credits undrawn	5,28,526	3 60,260
Rs.	4,17,99,063	4,16,27,525
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	38,03,857	38,00 921
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise	27,98,719	29 61,160
Loans on Security of do.	45,24,938	49,03 189
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,073	2,100
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,23,89,745	2,17,01,271
Stamps, &c.	25,689	25,670
Dead Stock Rs. 6,09,289 Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000	3,22,227	3,24,289
Bullion	25,000	25,000
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,59,823	2 17,265
Cash and Currency Notes	75,45,992	76,66,660
	4,17,99,063	4,16,27,525

It is understood that the Duke of Edinburgh, who has been absent from England since the Jubilee commemoration, will return about March next, when he relinquishes the command of the Mediterranean Squadron to Sir A. Hoskins.

"GUZERAT CUP" PIGSTICKING MEET, 1889.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Colonel Hancock.
Colonel Heyland, 1st Bombay Lancers.
Colonel Jackson.
Major Pengree, R. A.
Mr. J. B. D. Adams.
Mr. W. H. White, C. E.
Mr. A. D. Younghusband, C. S., honorary secretary.

1. The meet will be held this year in the middle of March, so as to include the Holi holidays. Further particulars of date and place will be notified hereafter.

2. The following cups will be offered for competition:—(*a*) "The Guzerat Cup," subscribed for by residents of Guzerat, value Rs. 1,000. (*b*) "The Salmon Challenge Cup," value about Rs. 850. (*c*) "Salmon Cup," value Rs. 250.

3. For (*b*) and (*c*) the competition will be the same, (*c*) will become the absolute property of the winner, who will also be entiled to the custody of (*b*) for one year, at the end of which time he must return it to the honorary secretary, and under no circumstances is he to take it out of India. Competitors for these two cups to be mounted on ponies 13-3 and under, irrespective of class. Ponies will be measured on ground. No shoe allowance. W. I. T. C. certificates accepted.

4. "For the Guzerat Cup," first entries Rs. 15 and 2nd Rs. 30, close on the 14th and 28th February respectively. For the "Salmon" competition, entries Rs. 5 may be made up to 28th February. Half forfeit. The committee reserves the discretion of admitting later entries on special grounds and on payment of a special fine or otherwise.

5. Rs. 30 for the "Guzerat Cup" and Rs. 15 for the "Salmon" competition will probably be the amount awarded to the winner of each heat; but the exact amounts will be fixed hereafter and will be liable to reduction in the case of any heat consisting of less than four competitors.

6. Gentlemen are requested to send their entries as early as possible to the honorary secretary to enable an approximate idea to be formed of the numbers to be arranged for.

7. Gentlemen must provide their own sleeping tents and kit. Mess tents and kit, messing, and ice will be arranged for, also whisky, soda-water, Pilsener beer, and ginger beer. For any other liquor required gentlemen must make their own arrangements. Any gentlemen wishing to be independent of the common stock of liquor is requested to inform the honorary secretary at the time of sending his entry; otherwise he will be liable to be charged with a share of the cost.

8. Any further particulars may be obtained on application to the honorary secretary, Ahmedabad.

RULES.

I.—All horses or ponies ridden in either competition must be *bona fide* the absolute property of the competitor using them; but the committee may in their discretion relax this rule for special reasons in any particular case. In such a case the actual taker of first spear in the final heat, and not the owner of the horse which he may be riding, shall be deemed the winner of the cup.

II.—If a competitor is disabled from riding by a fall or accident after the competition has begun, he may, subject to the approval of the committee, appoint a substitute to represent him. The substitute must ride only such horse or horses as might under Rule I. have been ridden by the competitor whom he represents; and in the event of his winning the final heat, he will be deemed to have done so on behalf of such competitor, to whom the cup will be presented.

III.—Each competitor for the "Guzerat Cup" may buy either one or two entries, and will be allowed one or two chances accordingly. Drawings will be so arranged that no two chances of the same competitor will be drawn in the same heat. The same horse may be ridden throughout for both chances or any number of different horses for different heats, provided that the conditions of Rule I. are observed. For the "Salmon" Cups each competitor will have only one chance.

IV.—Each heat will be accompanied by an umpire, whose decision shall be final, but who may, in his discretion, refer any doubtful point for the decision of the committee.

V.—To take first spear it is necessary that blood should be drawn and seen on the pig or on spear.

VI.—When "No Heat" has been called by the umpire the heat shall be at an end, and shall not revive until regularly started again.

VII.—If after a heat has been started, the pig gets finally away without being speared, all the riders in that heat shall be deemed to have lost their chance if the umpire is of opinion that a fair and sufficient opportunity for spearing has been given and ought to have been taken; otherwise the heat may be started a fresh. An umpire's decision under this rule shall be appealable to the committee.

VIII.—Spears to be delivered on the off side only, except by a left-handed man, who must declare, before starting. Spears must not exceed 8 feet in length.

IX.—Any rider making a frivolous objection or unwarranted claim is liable for each such offence to be fined one dozen of champagne or Rs. 50, at the discretion of the committee.

X.—Foul riding is not allowed. Intentional collision between riders or horses constitutes foul riding, and any competitor so offending is liable to disqualification.

XI.—The committee's decision on all matters shall be absolutely final.

A. D. Younghusband,
Honorary Secretary.

Ahmedabad District, January 1889.

A SUIT REFERRED TO ARBITRATION.

Yesterday at the Small Cause Court before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Dossa Cooverjee, a broker, sought to recover the sum of Rs. 1,575, being the amount due as brokerage in effecting certain sale and purchase of goods and merchandise from Nathoo Lalljee and another, Mr. Rustomjee Patell appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the first defendant; and Mr. Nusserwanje, pleader, appeared for the second defendant.

Mr. Rustomjee said that the parties had already referred out of court all matters in difference amongst themselves to the arbitration of Mr. Rustomjee Framjee Wadia as sole arbitrator, but they now wished that their reference to that gentleman should be made through the court. He therefore applied for an order to that effect. Messrs. Smith and Nusserwanjee, on behalf of their respective clients consenting, his Honour referred the case as applied for, and ordered the award to be made within a month.

BENGAL.

The Proposed Burdwan-Cutwa Railway.—We learn, says the *Indian Engineering*, that Mr. L. R. Roberts, lately of the Bengal P. W. D., has come out to make a trial survey for this line and for other purposes in connection with the proposals of Mr. Duff-Bruce.

Fatal Race at Dinapore.—The railway sports at Dinapore were characterized by a painful incident during one of the events. A young man named Clark was running in the 400 yards race, and maintained his ground well till he came to the turning post. On the return journey to goal he was seen to stagger, and then fall heavily to the ground, and in less than five minutes he breathed his last. The deceased, a new arrival in the station, had barely recovered from a serious illness.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

The Punjab Law Examinations.—In the recent Law Examinations, held in connection with the Punjab University, sixteen native candidates passed in the subjects, *viz.*, five in First Certificate-in-law, four in Licentiate-in Law, and seven, of which four passed with credit, in the Preliminary Examination-in-Law. Of the number passed there were four Muhammadans, two Sikhs and the rest were Hindus. The candidates for the first two subjects were examined both in Vernacular and English, while the Preliminary Examinations were held exclusively in English.

The Prince of Wales has, it is stated, forwarded a communication in reply to the resolutions passed by the Court of Assistants of the Honourable Artillery Company, in which they repudiated the idea that His Royal Highness's name was received with disrespectful cries at the general meeting of the Company, and asked for the name of the person who conveyed such information to the Prince. His Royal Highness, in the communication referred to, expresses gratification at the repudiation contained in the resolution and the expressions of loyalty, but does not refer in any way to his informant. This letter was to be officially laid before a meeting of the Court of Assistants on the 14th inst., and at the same meeting Mr. Bosanquet was to move for an inquiry into the charges against the regiment.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The British India steamer Booldana, 2,134 tons, Captain A W Windibank, arrived in port yesterday from Calcutta, laden with a general cargo.

The City Line steamer City of London 2,097 tons, Captain J Black, arrived in port yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, laden with a general cargo.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall, 2,240 tons, Captain J Verrill, arrived in Bombay the day before yesterday with a cargo of 4,113 tons coals from Cardiff. She is consigned to Messrs. H. Bates and Co.

The British steamer Peveril, 1,974 tons, Captain J Walters, arrived in Bombay on Sunday last, laden with 3,797 tons coals from Cardiff (Dec. 23). The vessel and the cargo are consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The British India steamer Pachumba, Captain J B Pearson, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Karachi and the coast ports with a general cargo and Mr Gupta, two Parsi ladies, Mr Mahomedbhai and friend, as cabin and 363 deck passengers.

The British India steamship Chanda, 1,305 tons, Captain J R Gavin, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Brigadier-General Cox, C B, Major Saunders, Captain and Mrs Riddell, Lieut Rich, Mr T Leadbetter, Mr Freyvoice, Mr and Mrs Fernandes, Revd. Corts, Revd. Rozario, Revd Buizaini and 22 deck.

The Italian steamer Singapore arrived here yesterday from Genova with the following passengers:—Mr. Grey, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. E. Staley and Miss Signora, Mr. C. Gittens, Mr. T. Watson, Col. Broome, Mr. E. Wahrli, Mr. A. Spitteler, Mr. Tandy, Mr. E. Krey, Mr. M Gordon, Mr. Avv. P. Merlo, Mr. Avv. A. Aliora, Col. Pickance, Mr. A. Albertino, Mr. G. Cavo and Mr. Lamberto from Genov; Mr. Lamberto Loria, from Suez; and 58 deck from Aden.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—January 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Asia	2322	Russell	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, C. Monroe	1136	H. L. Wilson	D	F. Muir & Co.
,, Khalif	1475	G. S. Nash	D	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Apollo	2066	Aitken	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Sinclair	1911	J. R. Kewley	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Kangra	1469	H. M. Ingram	K	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Cuba	1372	Agnew	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,, L. Hall	1573	T. Collins	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Europa	1492	R. Jones	N	K. Nixon & Co.
,, B. Head	1606	J. Hughes	Q	John M. Heyn.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
,, Kt. of St John	2286	J. Bevis	2	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Peshawar	2136	L. H. Moule	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, M. Hall	2182	A. Buck	6	E. Bates & Co.
,, Aston Hall	2373	J. A. Hill	7	E. Bates & Co.
,, Imperator	2441	C. Bechtinger	8	A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Booldana (s)	Windibank	Calcutta, Jan 6.
	City of London (s)	Black	Glasgow and Liverpool.
	Chanda (s)	Gavin	Calcutta, Dec 29.
	Pachumba (s)	Pearson	Karachi and Coast.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Patna, for Calcutta and Coast.
,, Assam, for London, &c.
,, Assyria, for Karachi and the Persian Gulf.
,, City of London, for Liverpool.
,, Pachumba, for Karachi and Coast.
,, Locksley Hall, for Liverpool and Marseilles.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 18.

Brown, 2nd Lieut, R O Corps of Guides, on leave, from Kali Murdan.

January 20.

Bateman, Surgeon Major, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Fox, Major, R E, on duty, from Secunderabad.
Douglas, William, Major, King's Dragoon Guards, on medical certificate.
Thornton, Captain, Rl Sussex Regt, from leave, from England.
Barker, Surgeon Major, Bombay, on leave, from Rajkote.

January 21.

Cox, Brig Genl, Madras, on duty, from Manglore.
Saunders, Major, Madras, on duty, from Mangalore.

DEPARTURES.—January 20.

Dimmock, Surgeon, Bombay, on duty, to Karachi.
Beville, Colonel, Bombay Staff, on duty, to Nasirabad.

January 21.

Cox, Brig-Genl, Madras, on duty, to Belgaum.
Saunders, Major, Madras, on duty, to Belgaum.
Barrow, Surgeon Major, Bombay, on duty, to Neemuch.
Hicks, Lieut, 2nd Lanc Fus, return to duty, to Vatara.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 22, 1889.

1. The scores will not be published at the conclusion of each match, but will be published together after the meeting.

2. All cadets who were marksmen last year and this year can enter for all matches in the Rifle meeting.

3. Vol. Kenny is promoted Cr-Sergt in charge of the St. Mary's school cadets.

4. No. 2,763 Vol. A. F. D'Penha having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and. posted to "D" Company.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following orders are notified:—

5. There will be drill at the Riding School for Recruits this morning at 7 a.m. Uniform, swords, and Carbines.

6. There will be parade for all members on the Kennedy Sea Face on Thursday next at 7 a.m. sharp, in field drill order.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 20th January, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·963
Temperature of the Air	77·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·8
Dew Point	66·3
Relative humidity of Air	·695
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (8 a.m. next day)	85·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	68·9
General Directions of Wind.*	N, NE, ESE, SSW, WSW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	163

* From midnight to midnight.

The King of the Belgians, as Sovereign of the Congo State, has instituted an order for rewarding services rendered to the progress of civilization in Africa. The order is called the African Star, and the decoration consists of an enamelled star with five points, surrounded with palm-leaves and having in the centre a gold star on a blue ground. The ribbon is azure with a yellow stripe.

The promoters of the Channel Tunnel have been told that if they persist in bringing in their new Bill it will be opposed by Government just as previous Bills were. Of course if they like to waste more money, observes a contemporary, on a speculation which is about five times as hopeless as the Panama project, there is nothing to prevent them bringing the matter before Parliament again; but the patience of the House and of the public was exhausted long ago. The so-called "experimental work" now in progress is another matter. Directly it passes the limit of experiment it can and must be stopped.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 21.

For Liverpool.

Indrani s—100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 102 bales cotton, L Valubdass; 500 bales cotton and 360 cwts mustard seed, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 60 bales wool, B Fakirchand; 625 cwts ground nut cakes, Glade and Co; 375 cwts myrabolums, S Pragji; 125 bales hemp, 100 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts bone-meal, Lyon and Co; 2,000 cwts bone-meal, E C Nanji, 1,000 cwts bone-meal, E Latham and Co; 139 bales cotton, 2,500 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 52 bales cotton, Robertson Bros; 250 bales hemp, A Chuganlal.

Asia s—100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 130 bales cotton, W Valabhdass; 300 bales cotton and 800 cwts cotton seed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 104 bales hemp, B Narandass; 45 bales wool, E D, Sassoon and Co; 110 bales wool, E Gangji and Co; 1,945 cwts myrabolums, K Luckmidass; 200 bales cotton, A Nathoo; 60 bales wool, B Boga.

Aston Hall s—21 bales wool, M Jetha; 35 bales wool and 80 bales cottonfly, and 537 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, S Ramji; 955 cwts myrabolums, &c, G Bharmull; 55 bales hemp, D Bhimji and Co; 8,956 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For London.

Clan Sinclair s—300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 54 bales cotton, Beyts Craig and Co; 107 cwts cloves, H Datoo; 562 cwts cloves, L Chutoo; 260 cwts olibanum, D Khimiji.

Peshawar s—440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 220 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts linseed, E Spinner and Co; 8,502 cwts myrabolums, B Craig and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, J Veerum; 1,011 cwts myrabolums, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 1,201 cwts myrabolums, J Essa; 400 cwts weedseed, Volkart Bros; 152 cwts gum, N Mowji; 60 cwts gum, M Lukamsee; 24 cases condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons.

Kungra s—140 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, A Hassum; 755 cwts olibanum, D Khimji.

Khalif s—120 cwts coir yarn, M Moolji.

Amana s—2,001 cwts teelseed, J Fachiri.

Bengore Head s—1 bale cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 15 bales hides, P Damji; 178 cwts gum, S Pragji; 85 cwts ginger, D Sassoon; 72 cwts gum, G M Dharamsi.

For Hamburg.

Apollo s—220 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 300 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Hull.

Apollo s—990 cwts myrabolums, W Hunsraj.

For Antwerp.

Kt of St John s—110 bales cotton, The Bo Mng Co. Ld; 700 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 375 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 4,001 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co; 150 cwts gum, F Hurst.

Indra s—100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 350 bales hemp, J L Kersten; 1,875 cwts gingelly seed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,721 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co; 450 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,230 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 1,599 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 600 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Khalif s—750 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 999 cwts linseed, C C Jasawalla; 3,001 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co; 990 cwts myrabolums, V Hunsraj; 7,990 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Havre.

Methley Hall s—799 cwts rapeseed, and 750 cwts teel seed, Ralli Bros; 1,210 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

For Marseilles.

Kt Errant s—2,009 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 750 cwts gingelly seed, and 1,969 cwts popyseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 108 bales gunny, S Gordhundass; 1,485 cwts teelseed, J Fachiri.

For Trieste.

Perim s—110 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 220 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 202 cwts gum and olibanum, Punnett and Co.

Imperator s—55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

Moscow s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld.

For Venice.

Perim s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Imperator s—1,000 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Genoa.

Europa s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co 400 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld.

For Alexandria.

Imperator s—600 cwts gingelly seed, D Sassoon and Co.

For Perams.

Imperator s—10 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Odessa.

Imperator s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Yokohama.

Khiva s—100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

For Kobe.

Khiva s—200 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, F K Nathoobhai.

For Hongkong.

Khiva s—130 bales sharkfins and fishmaws, A Joosub; 685 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 150 bales twist, S J David and Co; 525 cwts raisins, P F Talati; 100 bales twist, S N Talati; 100 bales twist, N J Abhraham; 100 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 1,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Khiva s—100 bales twist, T J Hill and Co.

For Calcutta.

Patna s—150 bales cotton, C R Sethna.

THE GROWTH OF JERUSALEM.

The *Neueste Nachrichten aus dem Morgenland* a German newspaper published in Palestine, states that the city of Jerusalem is growing in size and population at a remarkable rate. Its growth is all the more suprising because neither its situation nor its trade is favourable to a rapid increase: it lies among a not very fertile group of mountains, it has next to no commerce, and it has no manufacturers. Nevertheless new buildings are rising daily; churches, gardens, and institutes of various kinds are filling up the formerly desolate neighbourhood to the distance of half an hour's walk beyond the old limits of the city. The Jews are to the front as builders. Their houses spring out of the ground like mushrooms—uniform, ugly, one storied, plentifully supplid with windows, but with no manner of adornment. The Rothschilds have completed a new hospital. Close besides it there is a new Abyssinian church. The Russians are also great builders: they have erected a new church, consulate, lodging-houses for pilgrims of the Orthodox national churches, and a hospital. Near to the Russian group stands that "German House" for German Roman-Catholic, from whose top the German and Papal flags float side by side. The Russians have also built a high tower upon the Mount of Olives, from whose summit the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea can both be seen. The Greeks and Armenians are also busy builders, but they provide for the bodily rather than the religious demand of the pilgrim's. The former build cafes and bazaars, and the latter set up shops.

THE MISSISSIPPI DISASTER.

The latest reports of the Mississipi steamer disaster give an account of a remarkable deed of heroism performed by a deck-hand, named Jim Givens. When the burning steamer touched the bank and bounded away the pilot left the wheel and sprang overboard. Givens quickly realised that the salvation of all on board depended on the steamer being brought back to the bank. The pilot house was surrounded by flames, but the brave fellow sprang to the wheel, and brought the steamboat's head again to the bank, and, in order to keep her there, made the wheel fast in proper position. The fire swept over the pilot-house, and he was imprisoned by the flames. To escape it was necessary to push through a wall of fire. He made a dash for the side of the vessel, and although frightfully burned, succeeded in reaching it. With his clothing all ablaze he jumped into the river, and struggled to the bank, where he was pulled ashore by willing hands in a horribly burned and exhausted state. He died after indescribable agony a few hours later. The case is a striking parallel (the *Daily News* correspondent says) to that of Jim Bludsoe, the hero of John Hay's poem, who died at the helm of a Mississipi steamer which was on fire, in accordance with his vow to "hold her nozzle agin the bank till the last galoot's ashore."

The total earnings of the Warora Colliery during the past official year amounted to Rs. 4,75,080 and the expenses to Rs. 3,99,469, leaving a net profit of Rs. 75,611, while the Umaria Colliery returned Rs. 1,14,473 with an expenditure of Rs. 26,340—a net profit of Rs. 88,133. The fire in the former mine is still a source of much anxiety, but every effort is being made to control it so far with satisfactory results

THE POSITION AT SUAKIM.

When the mail left General Grenfell had received answers from the Sheikhs of the Hadendowas to the proclamations which he issued announcing the defeat of Osman Digma. In these it appears the tribes declare their loyalty and affirm their willingness to co-operate with the Government. A report had also been received that the Hadendowas flatly refused compliance with Osman Digma's proclamation calling upon them to assemble in force at Handoub. It is further reported that tribesmen occupying Handoub are talking of surrendering to the Government. The *Standards'* correspondent says:—

> If well assured of our continued protection, there can be no doubt now that the great majority of the coast tribes would be glad to range themselves on our side. It is only because they see that we withdraw our troops as soon as we have struck a blow that they continue to stand aloof. By the papers received by the last mail we see that suggestions are made at home that negotiations should be opened with Osman and the rebels. This idea is considered by all here who are acquainted with native character or the affairs of the Soudan to be nothing short of suicidal. It would be taken as a sign of weakness on our part, and would greatly strengthen Osman's prestige. It must not be forgotten that these dervishes are simply fanatics; that they care nothing whatever for trade, and are animated only by religious hatred. The only possible way of dealing with men like these is to show that we are so strong that their efforts against us are hopeless. Once thoroughly convinced of this, they will return to their homes in the Soudan, and we may then be able to enter into arrangements for peaceful trade with the coast tribes, who have little in common with the Soudanese, and are already thoroughly disheartened by the troubles that have befallen them from listening to the counsels of Osman Digma, and are eager for peace and renewed trade.

RECONNOITRING EXPEDITION.

The whole of the mounted troops at Suakim, the 10th and 11th Battalions of Soudanese, and the Welsh Regiment, paraded early on the 28th ult., and reconnoitred in a westerly direction up the valley leading to Handoub. The cavalry scouted in front and on the flanks, the two black battalions were spread out in line, and the men of the Welsh Regiment followed in reserve. After a march of about four miles, during which no enemy was met with, the troops turned to the left, and, forming into column, marched towards Hasheen. They proceeded to within two miles of that village, and halted at the deserted encampment formerly occupied by the dervishes. The three regiments now formed in squares and a party were told off to fill up the two wells dug by the rebels for the supply of their horses, and of the party encamped there during the siege of Suakim. When this work was completed, fire was applied to the deserted huts and arbours, and soon all were destroyed. The column then returned to Suakim. No parties of the enemy were seen during the whole of the march, the only living beings visible being ten or twelve camelmen who retired in the direction of Handoub as soon as they saw our cavalry advancing towards them. The object of the march was to discover whether any considerable number of the enemy were in the neighbourhood, and, by the show of force and readiness to fight, to discourage any attempts at hostile action during the erection of the new forts. The troops were out for three hours and a half, and during that time marched fully ten miles. Although the weather was hot and damp, not a man fell out during the march.

NEW REDOUBT AT FORT HANDOUB.

A redoubt has been constructed on the site of old Fort Handoub, at a distance of 2,000 yards from the walls of the town. The enemy's scouts were seen from this fort. Every day, it is stated, brings fresh evidence of the waning power of the dervishes in the Eastern Soudan, caused by their recent defeat, and the Sirdar's proclamation by which it was followed. A few days ago Abd-el-Kader, sheikh of the important Handoub tribe whose district is situated between Ariab and Kokereb, half-way on the Berber road, sent in a message expressing his loyalty to the British, and his willingness and preparedness to co-operate with our forces in an attack upon Handoub. This comepletes the list of important sheikhs, who have now all answered General Grenfell's proclamation, mostly in a very friendly manner.

GENERAL GRENFELL AND THE NATIVE OFFICERS.

General Grenfell, who, it is said, will shortly leave Suakim for Cairo, on the 2nd inst. publicly commended especially selected officers of the native regiments for their excellent behaviour and gallant conduct during the siege of Suakim and in the recent action. At the same time the non-commissioned officers and men similarly distinguished received gratuities of two months' pay each. The parade took place at the Custom House. Sir G. Grenfell shook hands with each of the officers, and particularly complimented Captain Sayds, Redwall and Dervish (Blacks), remarking that this was the third time on which he had had occasion to recognize their great gallantry on the field. Great satisfaction was shown by the troops on the receipt by the Sirdar of complimentary letters from Lord Wolseley and General Graham.

A DESERTER'S STORY.

A deserter from Handoub reports that Osman Digma recently attempted to send his harem into Suakim, apparently fearing trouble with his fanatical allies. The women were, however, stopped by the enemy's scouts and taken back to Handoub. This conduct aroused the suspicion of the dervishes and they openly accused Osman Digma of breaking faith with them.

An Indian merchant and the son of Shenowie Bey have been arrested upon the charge of supplying the rebels at Handoub with goods brought by sea.

REPORTS FROM KHARTOUM.

The Greek Demetri Georgi, from Khartoum, who brought the news contradicting the reported surrender of Emin Pasha, says that the nuns and Salatin Pasha are well, but that Lupton Bey was sent back to Kordofan. He further reports that an Englishman coming through the Kabbabish tribe from the westward, was captured by the Mahdists a few months ago, and is now confined in a good house in Omdurman near Khartoum. The name of the prisoner was unknown. He was said to be a lord. It is thought at Suakim that it may probably be Neufeld. The Mahdists are already divided into two parties—those who are the followers of the late Mahdi, and the adherents of the present Khalifa. It is considered certain that war will break out between these opposing sections in a few months. The Khalifa's own force numbers only 6,000 men. All the buildings in Khartoum, the refugee states, have been destroyed, except the Catholic mission house, the palace and the house of Ibrahim.

A MYSTERIOUS ENGLISHMAN IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The Russian police were engaged, when the mail left, in an attempt to unravel a mysterious affair in which the chief part was played by an Englishman. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* says:—This person, whom I will call Mr. G., is said to be a gentleman by birth and education. He arrived here a fortnight ago, and put up at the Hotel de France. According to his own story, having met with an accident in England, he went into a hospital, and there made the acquaintance of some Russian medical students, who eventually engaged him as secretary. For some time he carried on a very mysterious correspondence for them, and at last was instructed to go to St. Petersburg with a certain packet sewn into his coat. Travelling by way of Sweden and Finland, on his arrival here, he was met by a friend of his employers, and taken for a walk on the quay, where, at a lonely part, he was set upon by three men, who cut out the packet and made off. Thereupon he communicated with the police, being convinced that he had been unwittingly the bearer of an infernal machine. So far for the story; now for the facts. Mr. G. certainly arrived, as stated, and placed himself in communication with the State police, who have kept him under strict surveillance ever since, an agent of theirs watching day and night at the hotel. His passport was taken away and all his correspondence intercepted. It is a curious fact that Mr. G. has made no application to the British Embassy. The Russian police are making every inquiry into his story.

RUSSIA COQUETTING WITH ISHAK KHAN.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—

Simultaneously with a telegraphic item of news from the Transcaspian, dated Chardjui, and reporting the Ameer's departure from Cabul for Afghan Turkistan to punish the followers of Ishak Khan, comes the rumour that Ishak has been requested or invited by the Russian authorities to take up his residence at Samarkhand. How far this rumour is true it is impossible as yet to say; but while England holds back Ayoob Khan on the one side, there can, it is said, be no objection to Russia keeping Ishak away from the Afghan frontier on the other. As to harbouring another political refugee hostile to a friendly Power, the Russians consider that they are not doing more than is done by England in sheltering Nihilists and others enemies of this country.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

BALLOON ASCENT AT PAREL.—Small Pilot Balloons will be sent off, before Mr. Spencer performs his Great Parachute Feat. Attached to every one of these will be Several Coupons, entitling the Finders to a WATERBURY WATCH, free of charge. Look out for them.

BALLOON ASCENT AT PAREL.—FREE TICKETS of ADMISSION to the Grounds of Government House will be given with every WATERBURY WATCH, sold on or before the 26th January. Apply early to the Company, Medow Street, or to SOUNDY and Co., Ld. Rampart Row.

LOST.—A CURRENCY NOTE for Rs. 100 No. G-19 04080 between Nagpada and Fort. Any one returning the same to the Police will be rewarded.

COME and merely see, if you don't need to buy, our Cheap as well as Best Plate-ware from several makers in London and New York. Prices very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

NOW in Hand, Ditmar's Vienna "Lightning" Lamp—105 Candle Power. Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

CRICKET! CRICKET!! Cricket Kit from Best and Well-known Manufacturers, such as Cobbett, Lillywhite, Duke, &c., at moderate prices.—WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

A TRIAL is the best test before buying your Tea and Coffee elsewhere. A trial only is solicited at DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate, Fort, Bombay. Price-list on application.

BILLIARD CHALK, 2 As. per dozen; Tips, 3 As. per dozen; Cues from Rs. ½ to 9 each; Wafers, 8 As. a box; Spots, 8 As. per box; Short Rest from Rs. 3 each; Cement Balls, &c., very cheap.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

WANTED.—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a General Workshop. Experience of Fitting, Turning and Moulding indispensable. Must also understand Drawing, Designing and Estimating. Apply, giving particulars of previous employment and salary expected, to WILLIAM WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street Bombay.

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LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

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CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

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FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Chains, etc., made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO., Gold and Silversmiths, Watchmakers, 59, Meadows Street.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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Opposite to P. W. Department.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

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" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
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REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE.*
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

The Sale of the Mills of the Nawab of Baila Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, advertised to be sold on the 21st instant, has been adjourned, by order of the Official Liquidators, till the 4th February 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, January 22, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21.

No financial or commercial news is to hand through Reuter, which was not included in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec. Rs.	8,00,284
" " Branches	Inc. "	1,418
Other Deposits	Inc. "	7,94,858
Government Securities	Dec. "	2,936
Loans	Inc. "	2,78,251
Bills Discounted	Dec. "	6,88,474
Cash with other Banks	Dec. "	42,558
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. "	1,20,663

After the somewhat feverish feeling which has lately obtained in financial circles, and the symptoms of which have been apparent in business generally, the Presidency Bank's statement issued this afternoon falls rather flat on the market, as affording no food for further excitement at the moment. The Bank's Cash Balance would be considerably more than the modest lakh and a quarter which is shown had it not been for Government withdrawals; for private Deposits had increased materially since the previous Saturday, while Discounts had diminished to little less than the same extent; and though there had been some increase in Loans, the net falling-off in trade requirements is represented by some 12 lakhs. The shipments of Specie to this port for the present month are already over half a million sterling (£530,000), and it seems to be pretty generally expected that any abnormal tightness of money will not be of long continuance.

COTTON.—Reports of a lower estimate of the American Crop outturn than the large one last put forward officially were rife in the market this morning, and the tone at opening was firm while dealers again asked higher rates all round. Eventually the market settled down to a steady feeling on the basis of Saturday's closing prices, at which a good deal was done in ready Cotton, the demand for arrival contracts, which was a feature in last week's transactions, having subsided to a great extent. Ready Julgaum, as usual, took the lead with sales of some 2,000 bales at Rs 202-7, the other principal lots which changed hands having been Pachora, at Rs. 198; Khangaum, at Rs. 206-11; Dhulia, at Rs. 197; and Bengals, at Rs. 171-97 per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been a good deal more demand in this market to-day, and considerable transactions have been reported; but we cannot call the tone more than steady and prices are unchanged throughout.

SEEDS also have been more enquired for, and a good deal of business has transpired on the basis of our last quotations at which the market closed firm.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,304	bales.
Wheat	20,722	cwt.
Linseed	3,792	"
Rapeseed	2,394	"
Gingelly	8,110	"
Groundnut	3,223	"

FREIGHTS are firm, but the high rates demanded by holders of tonnage check business, and we have no further engagements of importance to report.

EXCHANGE opened quiet this morning with Saturday's closing rates quoted for ready Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 3 months' sight Credits 1-32d. lower, and some business was done in Credits for the mail at the reduced rate. The market has since been steady for ready business, but a little easier for forward delivery, say, 1s. 4¾d for the first half of February and 1s 4 23-32d. for the second. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 19-32d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.	"
Credits	3 do.	1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Francs	3 do.	1·76½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak this morning, and ¼ per cent. below Saturday's closing rate for Fours for cash was quoted; and though the price afterwards recovered to 96 15-16, with quotations for the forward accounts 97⅛ for February, 97½ for early March, and 97 11-16 for the close of that month, the rate at closing had receded to 97 13-16. For the other denomination 103 nominal is still named.

SHARES.—A moderate business has been passing to-day in Mill Scrip, and in the majority of cases some advance on previous quotations has been established when anything has been done. Empress are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 730; Coorla, David, Howard and Bullough, and Ripon are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 615, Rs. 580, Rs. 790, and Rs. 1,135 respectively; and Jamshed are Rs. 2½ up at Rs. 335. Queen are Rs. 7½ down, at Rs. 930; James Greaves Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 720; and Alliance have declined Rs. 5, say to Rs. 620. Prince of Wales Press shares are Rs. 19 lower, at Rs. 375. The Bombay Flour Mill Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 570, and sellers now hold for Rs. 585 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 per.	910xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	11 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	[illegible] do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	17½ do.	219
National Bank of India	37,[illegible]	$125	[illegible]	5 per.	136

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,225
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 10	705
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	275
Bellary	620	1,000	[illegible]	Rs. 20	215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	[illegible]	20	200	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100		125	Rs. 20	185
Colaba Press Co.	[illegible]	1,88[illegible]	1,88[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	635
East India Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 130	1,130
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...		265
Fort Press Co.	15[illegible]	8,500	8,500	Rs. [illegible]	1,575
French Press Co.	[illegible]	500	500	Rs. 80	525
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. [illegible]	410
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	[illegible]	450	all	Rs. 15	240
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 2	197½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	60
Mofussil Co.	8,125	400	400	Rs. 2	405
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 35	505
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	375
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	50	50	Rs. [illegible]	20 440
Sind Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 50	435
Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	410 1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	4	550
Volkart Press Co.	605	[illegible]	[illegible]	R	600

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	14-12
Carolas	"	252
Mexican Dollars	"	222
Five-Franc Pieces	"	nil.
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	"	106-7
Gold Leaf	"	23-5
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	"	23-7-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	"	23-7
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	"	23-6
Pekin	"	22-14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	96¼
Four-and-a-half per cent.	103
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	nil.
City of Paris Loan	223
Port Trust Bonds	95½

EXCHANGE.

		Terms.		Rate
London Banks		On demand		1s. 4 15-64d.
Do.	do.	Telegraphic		1s. 4 7-16d.
Do.	do.	3 Months sight.		1s. 4 19-32d.
Do.	do.	4 Do	do.	1s. 4 5-8d.
Do.	do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 4 11-16d.
Do	Credit	3 Do	do.	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do.	do.	6 Do	do.	1s. 4 13-16d.
Do.	Documents	3 Do	do.	1s. 4 11-16d.
Do.	do.	6 Do	do.	1s. 4 27-32d.
Francs		3 Do	do.	1·76
Do.		6 Do.	do.	1·77½
Calcutta		At sight		100 1-16
Do		60 days	do.	98
Madras		At sight		100 1-16
Do.		30 days'	do.	nil.
China		60 Do.	do.	218

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ACWORTH—LATTER—Jan 2, at the parish church, Downham Market, by the father of the bride, Granville L Acworth, of Peer Maad, Travancore, South India, youngest son of N B Acworth, J P, and barrister-at-law, of the Hook, Herts, to Alice, second daughter of the Rev Arthur S Latter, rector of Downham Market, rural dean, J P.

MITCHELL—MONTEETH—Dec 27, at Glencairn House, Crieff, Perthshire, Richard Ashmore Mitchell, second son of Henry Mitchell (formerly of Drumreaske, county Monaghan), to Ellin Runcorn MacLaurin, eldest daughter of Alexander MacLaurin Monteath (late of the Bengal Civil Service), of The Perthshire.

SIMPSON—GREVILLE—Dec 29, at St Pancras Church, by the Rev E Nevill, Harry Moncreiff Simpson, fifth son of the late Archbald M Simpson, of Nellore, Madras, to Gertrude, youngest daughter of Major Southwell Greville, late of 1st Bengal Fusiliers.

WELCH—COMPTON—Dec 22, at Southsea, R C Welch, to Adeline, daughter of the late A Compton, Bombay C S.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—Dec 29, Surg-General Fredk Freeman, C B, Q H P Bengal Army, retired, Tunbridge wells.

ARMSTRONG—Dec 22, Eliza, youngest daughter of late Col Charles Rundall, H E I C S, Madras, and widow of Lieut Hugh Carleton Armstrong, Madras Engineers, Castle Donington, aged 73.

COOKSON—Dec 25, Major-Gen G R. late Bengal Army, eldest surviving son of late Lieut-Gen George Cookson, R A, Clifton, aged 69.

NESBITT—Dec 28, W S, of Madras Civil Service, youngest son of late Major-Genl Nesbitt, Hertford, aged 61.

HYDERABAD.

BIRTH.

D'MELLOW—December 22, at Hyderabad (Deccan), the wife of Ed. D'Mellow, Engineering Workshops of H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D., of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1889.

LORD DUFFERIN conveyed to his hosts at the Byculla Club last month the gratifying assurance that he left the finances of India in a state of equilibrium. This brief announcement is confirmed by later information concerning the financial situation, which, though not conspicuously prosperous, gives at all events no ground for present anxiety. Sir David Barbour, when he prepares his notification for the *Government Gazette* a couple of months hence—for that unfortunately is still the way in which Budgets are made public in India when no change in taxation has to be proposed—will be able to show that the revenue of the year has sufficed for its needs. In Mr. Westland's Budget a surplus of Rs. 42,30,000 was shown, this calculation, however, excluding the expenditure of Rs. 1,12,10,000 on special defence works, which it was intended to push vigorously forward. The intention has in the interval been carried out in all directions, so that it is not to be supposed that any saving will be effected on that score. By including this special expenditure in the estimate Mr. Westland turned his surplus of forty-two and a quarter lakhs into a deficit of nearly seventy lakhs. If economies in other directions and a growth in revenue should by the end of the financial year have filled in that somewhat substantial gap, we shall have much to be thankful for. The financial situation has improved in several respects since the Budget was announced. The railway returns are better than they were expected to be; and opium, which was estimated to yield a smaller revenue than in the two preceding years, has turned out better than was anticipated. Upper Burma, with a revenue estimated at little more than fifty lakhs, was expected to demand an expenditure little short of two crores and a quarter. But the Burmese revenues are growing, and at Rangoon people are cheerfully repudiating the notion that Upper Burma is a burden on the Empire, contending in fact that the united Provinces, taken together, are more than paying the cost of their administration. That, however, is scarcely the way in which Sir David Barbour will be able to discuss the finances of Burma in his coming Budget. He will be able to show that the revenue is better than it was estimated to be, and that the special expenditure in the Upper Province is somewhat below the estimates. The improvement in the opium revenue will not only help Sir David Barbour to make up his deficit, but it will give promise that opium, in spite of the fiscal obstacles that have been put in its way by Chinese officials of late, will still be a highly remunerative source of revenue. The branch of revenue which will now be awaited with most interest is the salt duty. Mr. Westland estimated the proceeds of the augmented duty this year at Rs. 8,12,25,000, or about a hundred and fifty lakhs in excess of last year. The returns are now available to the end of December, and it is possible to forecast roughly what the ultimate outturn will be. At the end of last month the salt revenue collected, excluding miscellaneous receipts, amounted to Rs. 5,67,12,000, or about ninety-eight lakhs in excess of the collection up to the end of 1887. An estimate of the yield of the remaining three months of the financial year, based on the collections of the corresponding quarter of last year, with twenty-five per cent. added on account of the additional eight annas per maund, will give Rs. 2,09,66,000, making altogether Rs. 7,76,78,000. But the miscellaneous receipts have to be added to this. These came to about thirty-two lakhs last year. If, making allowance for the extra eight annas, they are taken now at thirty-five lakhs, the result is a total of Rs. 8,11,78,000, or only Rs. 72,000 below the estimate. The assumption here is that the consumption will be at the same rate as when the duty was two rupees a maund. This, however, must not be taken for granted. The consumption has, as a matter of fact, fallen off, and at the end of December was nearly fifteen lakhs of maunds less than at the corresponding date last year.

The fact is not likely to be lost sight of by those who this time twelve months were confidently condemning the augmentation in the salt duty as likely to check consumption. The time, perhaps, has not yet arrived for pronouncing finally upon the results of the policy adopted last January, but the public will await with interest and anxiety the account which Sir David Barbour will have to give of it next March. The times are not conducive to the elasticity of this branch of the revenue, and we shall scarcely be rash in attributing to the pinch which the cultivating classes have already begun to feel in many districts the not inappreciable falling off in consumption which the returns show. There is enough in this falling off to impress the need of caution upon the Financial Member of Council. With our inelastic system of revenue collection, it is not the land revenue but the salt duty which serves as the first indicator of a stress upon the people, and we doubt if 1889-90 will, in regard to salt, realize the expectations to which Mr. Westland gave expression in his last Budget, when he said that for the full measure of the enhanced duty we must wait until the coming year. The returns themselves seem to indicate that the immediate future of this branch of the revenue is in a state of uncertainty. The two months that will elapse between now and the publication of the Budget will throw light upon the important question whether a high salt duty can stand the strains of a season like that we are passing through. The delay in the winter rains in Northern India, and the failure of the winter corps in the Deccan, in Behar, and in some of the Madras districts, are putting the productivity of the salt duty to a test. The expectation is that while the accounts for 1888-89 will show an equilibrium, or something approaching thereto, the estimates for the coming year will balance without resort to additional taxation, though there is a lurking suspicion that later on it may be necessary to revise the balance sheet, and to provide ways and means for making up for some or more branches of failing revenue. The anxiety which the Government of India were a day or two since said to entertain in regard to the spring crops almost throughout India will naturally colour their forecast, and it is possible that the next Budget will have more or less of a tentative character. At this moment the Government are confronted with the double uncertainty of exchange and agricultural vicissitudes, and they are precluded from looking far ahead. They are preparing for the increased obligations which have been imposed upon them by a process of financial decentralization which reduces the resources at the disposal of the provincial administrations, and confers upon these latter, under the pleasant description of provincial financial independence, the liberty to draw for their necessities upon an exhausted store.

The negotiations lately carried on in Calcutta between the representatives of the Government of India and of the Provincial Governments have, it is believed, resulted on the whole rather better than the latter had reason to hope they would. The position of the Supreme Government is better than a few months since it seemed likely to be, and their claims upon the provincial administrations are not emergent. It is a serious public disadvantage that the negotiations, if such they may be called, are carried on in complete withdrawal from the public cognizance. In these matters unfortunately this is the traditional way of doing things. The Supreme Government, after elaborately discussing things with the other administrations, gives to the world a long resolution of its own, at the head of which it cites a voluminous correspondence with them, studiously abstaining, however, from any indication of the position which has been taken up by the defenders of provincial claims. Rome speaks, and the provinces pour in their treasure silently and without any protest which the world is permitted to hear. It will probably be found, however, that most of the provincial administrations have during the negotiations laid stress upon the fact that if the Supreme Government has reached the limit of taxation they themselves are in a like case. The fiscal limitations imposed upon all alike are exceedingly narrow. The simplest and the most straightforward way of raising local revenue is of course by means of local cesses, which have this advantage in many cases that the people who pay them see them expended for their direct and tangible benefit. But it is difficult to dissociate a cess in the mind of the contributors from the major revenue charge to which it is affiliated, and there is always the danger lest a new cess should be deemed by the class upon whom it is levied to be an augmentation of the assessment, and a breach, therefore, of the settlement. The objections to a hasty recourse to a cess for making up such deficiencies in provincial resources as may arise out of the new policy of the Government of India are, therefore, sufficiently serious to deter them from resorting with a light heart to that way of getting out of the difficulty. When Government look around them in search of new resources, as they are bound to do at a conjuncture like this, there must be certain searchings of heart as to the wisdom of the absolute immunity from income-tax which they have hitherto given to incomes derived from land. While incomes derived from alienated lands and the great zamindari estates in Bengal and Madras are exempt from the income-tax, the resources of Indian finance are not exhausted. But wealth of this kind is too unevenly distributed over India to be available for purposes of provincial taxation. Bengal would profit largely by bringing it within the taxable area; Bombay, on the other hand, which has comparatively little alienated land, would derive small benefit from it. The Imperial Government would have done well to defer driving back the Provincial Governments upon their own resources until they had made sure that there were no sources of Imperial revenue that remained for them to tap.

H. E. THE CHANCELLOR'S cosmopolitan views regarding the policy of importing the best teachers without regard to the country which produced them do not appear to be shared by the educational authorities of Russia, if we may judge from a Regulation just issued in St. Petersburg prohibiting any foreign teacher not only from teaching, but even from advertising unless provided with Russian diplomas. This Regulation has naturally caused some hardship to English and French teachers who have gone there for employment, and a Madame D'Oursy has written to a home journal to warn English governesses and University tutors what they may expect if they go to St. Petersburg to seek engagements on the strength of their Girton certificates or University degrees. She gives the experience of an English graduate who, arming himself with his University credentials, presented himself at a newspaper office and handed in an advertisement, which was promptly refused on the ground of non-conformity with the Regulation. "On asking what he was to do, they said 'They could not advise him' He then addressed himself to the Head of the Police, a most influential personage, who shrugged his shoulders—was sorry—but 'could do nothing.' After some insistance on the tutor's part, the 'chef' advised him to see the official responsible for the decree, but refused to give his address. However, that was obtained at the Chancellerie, and off went the would-be advertiser to the Curateur's house; he, too, was polite, but obdurate, would listen to no argument, and even when asked, 'How it was to be expected that English or French people should possess Russian diplomas? Was it not enough if they possessed equivalents from their own country?' replied, 'That is no business of mine.' At last, tired out by the insistance of the University man, he impatiently asked, 'What do you want me to do under the circumstances?' 'Having seen that I am duly qualified, write me a certificate saying that *you* consider me so, and that *you* have no objection to my continuing my calling.' This the official did, and the Englishman returned to the Head of the Police, showed his permit, and was ultimately empowered to advertise thus, 'An English person seeks employment,' but was not permitted to add that teaching was the 'employment' sought." It is well-known that the countries of the continent are far more particular than ourselves regarding the certificates of teachers, and we doubt if Russia is much worse—or better—than others in this respect. In Holland we believe that no Englishman is allowed to give even private lessons in English without a teaching diploma. It certainly appears desirable, however, that when teachers are duly qualified by recognized Universities or examining bodies whose certificates are above suspicion arrangements should be made for their admission in such countries *ad eundem gradum*, so that they may have a fair field for the exercise of their talents. There ought to be some middle course between the excessive strictness of the St. Petersburg authorities and the excessive laxity, say, of the Bombay University, which cheerfully accepts the signature of a candidate's fellow-student or possibly of his dhobie or bheestie as his private tutor, and asks no awkward questions.

THE telegram from Shanghai which Reuter forwarded on January 17th and published in our impression of the 19th, stating that China was suffering from a great famine affecting several millions of people, conflicts with every fact mentioned in the China mails which have just arrived. Yesterday we published Mr. Jamaspjee's circular of the 1st January, giving the state of the China yarn market in the previous fortnight. Far from apprehending famine over wide areas from the effect of a great drought—which is strangely spoken of in the telegram as contemporaneous with the great floods—the circular speaks hopefully of the favourable aspect of the markets which promised a brisk winter trade in the new year. Dealers and speculators were buying largely, and prices had gone up from 25 cents to a dollar per bale in all counts and descriptions of yarn. It is expressly stated that there is a brisk trade in the interior, and especially at the northern ports. This statement is confirmed by the fact that the previous mail brought to some of the largest firms in Bombay orders for shipments on an unprecedented scale, and no telegraphic advices have been received in the interval giving any indication that a great famine and widespread distress calling for urgent measures of relief is apprehended. When the terms of the Shanghai telegram are analysed it looks as though some extraordinary mystification has been attempted, of which the news agency man have been the victim. It is said that famine prevails in the valleys of the Yangtse-Kiang and Yellow rivers; the Yellow River is stated to have flooded a large region, while the province of Kiangtsu, through which the Yangtse-Kiang flows, is represented to be suffering from drought. Those great rivers are fed by the snows of Thibet, which melt in the summer; it is not easy to understand why one of them should now in midwinter be in disastrous flood, while the provinces traversed by the other is famine-stricken from drought. Kiangtsu, of all Chinese provinces, is the least likely to suffer from drought. It is a vast alluvial plain of great fertility, intersected by rivers, with large lakes connected by countless canals and waterways. How such a province could, in the course of a week or two, lose all its crops from drought, especially while the neighbouring provinces are, in spite of the time of the year, being flooded—a circumstance which implies the prevalence of torrential rains over an immense area of country—is incomprehensible. So far as we have learned no confirmation has been received in Bombay of the startling news from Shanghai. The mercantile and manufacturing community having business relations with China regard the statement as entirely unfounded.

THE Bombay Joint Schools Committee at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, the chairman, Dr. Blaney, presiding, passed a resolution moved by Mr. Grattan Geary and seconded by Mr. Naoroji N. Wadia to take over the sixty-two Primary Schools of Bombay, and the balance of the Bombay School Fund in the hands of Government, on the 1st February, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable. Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Educational Inspector of the Central Division, was thanked for his valuable services in aiding the committee in its initiatory steps, and was requested to make the necessary arrangements for the transfer of the Schools and Fund to the Committee. The draft of the bye-laws under which the primary education of Bombay will be carried on has been prepared, and will be submitted forthwith to the Corporation and to the Government of Bombay for confirmation.

THE hearing of the suits filed by Sir Henry and Lady Morland against the G. I. P. Railway Company to recover Rs. 1,20,000 as damages for the injuries sustained by them in an accident at the Victoria Terminus has been fixed to come on before Mr. Justice Scott on the 31st inst.

AT the annual general meeting of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association held yesterday afternoon, Mr. George Cotton, the chairman, intimated that the opening balance was Rs. 250 less than last year, which was accounted for by the outlay of Rs. 450 to test their experiment of a clearing house. They had saved much legal expense, however, by a great many of their difficulties being settled without appeal to the law courts. Arbitrations during the year were only 500 as against 675 in 1887, and the appeals were but 26 as against 54. But then the falling off in arbitrations was caused by a falling off in their exports. The only business of importance was the passing of the accounts and the election of a new committee, Mr. Cotton being re-elected chairman for another year.

MR. PAYNE, Agent of His Highness the Amir of Kabul, is now staying in Karachi to forward to the Amir 103 packages of machinery for making arms and weapons on the English system. A few days back Mr. Payne despatched to Kabul 8 cases of machinery for distilling fermented spirituous liquors and 5 packages of mint machinery for coinage, all of which had been ordered from England.

AMONG the New Year's Honours, remarks the *Overland Mail*, we were glad to notice the name of the talented architect to whose genius the city of Bombay owes some of its finest public buildings. The conferring of a Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire on Mr. F. W. Stevens may, we hope, be taken as an indication that the Simla authorities are disposed to withdraw their harsh refusal to permit that gentleman to receive the honorarium which the directors of the G. I. P. Railway voted to him on the completion of their magnificent terminus in the Western capital. The Indian press, quite unanimously, we believe, has condemned the action of the Supreme Government in this matter, and everyone acquainted with the facts must do the same. Their excuse was that Mr. Stevens had been fully rewarded by the truly handsome salary he received! If that is true, why has this honour now been conferred upon him? But, as we have said, we accept Mr. Steven's appearance among the new C.I.E.'s as a sign of repentance on the part of Simla and as a promise of full justice.

THE rumour that the engagement of the Princess Louise of Wales to the Earl of Fife will shortly be formally announced has created some little talk in society. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* declares that he has every reason to believe that the rumour will turn out to be correct. Lord Fife is one of the Prince of Wales's warmest and oldest friends, and as the representative of one of the very oldest Scotch families, the lineal descendant of Macduff, Thane of Fife, he may challenge comparison with the Duke of Argyll himself. The only objection which could be urged is on the score of age, the Princess having not yet completed her twenty-second year, while Lord Fife is verging on forty. The match would be extremely popular in Scotland, where Lord Fife is one of the most respected of peers. His English earldom, by the way, is of very recent date, but the Irish title is more than one hundred years old.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE OUTRAGES ON AMERICAN CITIZENS IN SAMOA.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 20.

Secretary Bayard has received advices that the Americans who were seized and made prisoners by the Germans in Samoa were immediately released, and all is now quiet there.

EMIN PACHA.

CAIRO, JAN. 20.

The Egyptian Government have received news which tends to prove that Emin Pacha had met with no reverse up to the beginning of November.

SUAKIN, JAN. 20.

Pilgrims who have arrived here from Berber report that troops believed to be under Emin Pacha's command defeated the Mahdists five months ago on the White Nile. They also testify to the general want of success attending the Mahdi's operations.

THE DUC D'AUMALE.

PARIS, JAN. 21.

The report gains ground that the expulsion of the Duc d'Aumale from France will shortly be revoked.

DEPARTURE OF SIR DONALD MACKENZIE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 21.

Sir Donald Mackenzie leaves India early in March, travelling home overland by way of Persia.

PRESS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

The Press Commissioner's Office will probably be abolished from the first of April.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 19.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 19.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the morning of the 8th instant, arrived here to-day.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Poseidon left here for Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, JAN. 21.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer Labourdonnais arrived here yesterday morning at 3 o'clock.

COLOMBO, JAN. 21.

The Mail steamer Arcadia from Aden arrived.

The Mail steamer Shannon from Bombay arrived.

The H. M. S. Himalaya from China arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 3-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99
3 per cent. French Rentes	83
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ per cent. „	70¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42 11-16

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JAN. 21.—The barometer has fallen in the north-west of India, and rapidly in Sind and to the north-west of the Punjab. It has risen briskly in Bengal and Assam, and slightly in Burma and in the Peninsula. The pressure is above normal everywhere, and the excess exceeds one-tenth in area, stretching from Jacobabad to Sutna, and the least is in the south-east of the Punjab. The rapid fall of temperature is in Bengal and the eastern districts of the North East Provinces, averaging five degrees, the rapid rise averaging four degrees in the Punjab, and a very rapid rise at the hill stations, where the temperature yesterday was from six to fourteen degrees above normal. Hence the temperature conditions in Northern India has been nearly reversed for the last twenty-four hours. The skies are practically clear over all India, except the Punjab.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 21.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. The Saigon and Bangkok line interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JAN. 20.

10 p.m.	74·0

MONDAY, JAN. 21.

6 a.m.	72·4
10 a.m.	76·9
2 p.m.	82·6
4 p.m.	82·9

THE marriage of the Duke of Newcastle with Miss Candy is, the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says, to be celebrated at All Saints', Margaret-street, with all the pomp and circumstance which the Anglican ritual renders possible. The Duke is a regular attendant at St. Alban's Holborn, and had wished to be married there; but the "smart" relations on both sides protested against having to make an expedition to the slums. The Duke's wedding ceremony is intended to serve as a kind of Anglican counterblast to Lord William Nevill's nuptials at the Oratory, which are to be on a scale of great splendour.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the Nord writes that M. Joseph Martin, the French explorer, is to leave St. Petersburg in about a fortnight for Peking. Thence he will proceed along the Chinese Wall, traversing the high tablelands in order to arrive at the eastern part of Thibet, to the south of Lake Koko Nor, and to penetrate, if possible, to Lhassa. He will then pass through Yun-nan and Annam. An eventual junction with the expedition of Colonel Pevtzoff, the probable successor of General Prjevalsky, is supposed to be the aim of M. Martin's exploration, which is estimated to occupy about three years, and is said to be exclusively scientific.

"EMIN," which ought to be pronounced "Emeen" or "El-Emeen," means "the faithful" or "trustworthy" in Arabic. The trusty Pasha of Wadelai evidently knew the strong points of his own character when he assumed this name. But it is popular among good Mussulmans for other reasons. It was a name of the Prophet Mahomed for one thing, and one of Haroun Alrashid's sons—by Zubeida—was also called Emin. The last is a bad omen, however, for this Emin] was overpowered in the siege of Bagdad and slain.

COMMANDER CHARLES LE STRANGE has been selected for the post of commander of Her Majesty's ship Dreadnought on the Mediterranean station in succession to Prince Louis of Battenberg, who was appointed to her on July 29, 1887.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JAN. 19.

THE annual school festival and prize-giving to the regimental schools came off with a degree of *eclat* quite exceeding in tact the expectations on the part of the general public. The festival began at 4 p.m. with tea, and after due justice was meted out to the good things provided a presentation of Christmas gifts took place. An adjournment was then made to the *maidan*, where games and races were held, the Somerset band enlivening the proceedings by playing at intervals. Some of the events were very amusing—the races of infant boys and girls particularly so. After the sports were over, preparations were made for the event of the day, namely, the juvenile concert. The Regimental Theatre room was very prettily decorated. Part I. began with the Hallelujah Chorus, played splendidly by the band; then came the "Angels' Chorus," sung by the children, assisted by the choir of St. Mary's Church. This, as well as all the other part songs in the programme, was rendered with a degree of precision and effect that told volumes of the careful training the young singers had been given by their master, Mr. Wheeler. Miss Ellen Rowe next sang a solo, "Children's Voices." The chorus was repeated as an echo behind the stage and sounded exceedingly pretty. The part song which followed "Christmas Echo Song" was very good. In this song too the echo was very well done. All the songs in Part I. were sacred, and all gained the applause they richly merited. In the interval between the two parts of the programme the distribution of school prizes took place. Major Maddon, in the absence of Colonel Cox, who was unfortunately too ill to attend, announced that the prizes would be given away by Mrs. Cox (wife of Colonel Cox), and that Mr. Wingate, Chaplain to the Garrison, would read the report of the schools' progress during the past year. Seldom does one hear of unalloyed success in a school's career, but the regimental school of Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry proved the exception. The reports of the Inspector of Schools could not have been more satisfactory; his comment that "each child in each standard is one-fourth above the standard he or she is in" must have been most gratifying to the headmaster, Mr. Wheeler, the head-mistress, Mrs. Barringer, and their assistants.

The Bishop of Bombay during his stay in Belgaum visited the schools, and his written opinion of them was that he thoroughly enjoyed his visit. The tone of the school was excellent, and he was greatly pleased with the readiness with which the children answered all questions put to them; also that the singing was exceptionally good. The schools are for the children as well as the men of the regiment, and are as telling in their results in the one department as the other. Out of 53 men sent for examination, 49 passed—a result as rare as it is good

Mr. Wingate addressed the parents, asking for their co-operation, without which the schools could not maintain their present high reputation; and then he spoke to the children, reminding them that "big boys" (himself and their officers) were what their early school days made them: their success or non-success in life depended upon the way in which they used or abused the advantages so freely given them in their schools. At the conclusion of the report the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Cox in a gracious manner, Major Maddon assisting with considerable geniality. The tiniest mite in the school, the school master's little daughter, presented Mrs. Cox with a bouquet when she came up for her prize. It was highly amusing to see the little boys striving to make the regulation military salute: some were really infants, but all seemed highly delighted with their prizes.

Part II. of the programme was entirely secular. The band began with a selection of juvenile melodies, bringing in, I think, all the songs that followed. A chorus, "The Echo," was very prettily sung, and little singers were posed very effectively in a wood scene. A dialogue, "Our Verse," between two sisters, the daughters of the bandmaster of the regiment, Mr. Rowe, was very well gone through, their elocution and composure of manner was surprising. A pianoforte valse was brilliantly executed by Miss Loui Rowe, and a vocal Quadrille, "Nursery Rhymes," was most spiritedly danced by the children. The figures seemed as familiar to the little creatures as their A, B, C, and a vocal valse, "The Maypole," was also executed well. "The Maypole" and "May Queen" were all there, and the dancers plaited and unplaited their ribbons very skilfully.

A comic song, "A Juvenile Party," by Sergeant Hillman, was most amusing. He told and sang of a juvenile party he had been invited to in the most ludicrous manner. He could not be induced to repeat any part of the song, although he was vociferously *encored*, and his comic dress—a clown's—added to the amusement of the song. Nearly all the accompaniments to the songs, &c., were played by Mrs. Mouat, who also, in response to a universal desire, sang "Baby Mine" with her usual success.

The concert concluded with a very pretty round "good night." Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Rowe must have really felt, after the evening's entertainment, that they had the gratification of knowing that the "something attempted, something done," was accomplished in as perfect a way as possible.

UNLICENSED EATING-HOUSES.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday Mr. Hamilton delivered the following judgment in a case in which Kaitan Fernandez was charged by Inspector Briscoe with keeping a place of public resort, that is an eating-house, without a license. The facts of the case appear from the judgment. His Worship said: The question is whether such a house as he keeps requires a license. It is admitted that he keeps a house where several servants of the neighbourhood come daily to dine; liquor is not sold on the premises. By Act 14 of 1842, section 8, for the abatement of nuisances, persons who kept coffee-houses or any place of public resort, other than a tavern or spirit shop, was required to obtain a license of the Court of Petty Sessions. This Act was repealed by Act 14 of 1856, which established a Municipality in Bombay. It appears that the fines levied under Act 14 of 1842 had been applied to municipal purposes, and when the next Municipality was created with larger powers the old Act was abolished. The Municipal Act passed since 1856 gives no power to the eating houses or places of public resort. But by the Police Act of 1860, section 11, persons in Calcutta and Madras who kept hotels, taverns, toddy shops, ganjah shops, or any eating or coffee houses, boarding-houses, lodging-houses, or other places of public resort or entertainment, wherein provisions, liquors, or refreshment were sold or consumed, were required to obtain a license from the Commissioner of Police. And the next clause was, whoever in Bombay keeps any such hotel, tavern, shop, or place, or who sells by retail any spirits or liquors was required to have a license. The first clause of the section has been repealed by subsequent Acts applying to Calcutta and Madras, but must still be referred to in order to judge of the meaning of the section. It seems to be obvious whether, if Bombay was to be treated exactly the same as Calcutta or Madras, it would not be necessary to make a special clause for Bombay, and the fact that this special clause was made shows that it was intended to treat them differently. Very much the same thing required to be licensed in Bombay as in Calcutta. There is a small difference, and that difference appears to be that eating-houses, coffee-houses, boarding-houses, lodging-houses, and places of public resort where liquors were not sold, was not required to be licensed. And this appears to have been the actual practice in Bombay when the Act was passed, because the former Act under which licences were registered was repealed in 1856, and for some years no licenses were necessary. Therefore, when in 1860 the Legislature again made licenses necessary for hotels, taverns, toddy-shops, and places for the sale of ganja, and made no mention of eating-houses, boarding-houses, and places where liquor was not sold, it must be assumed that they intended that they should not be licensed. The words "any such hotel, tavern, or place" do not mean all the places mentioned in the first clause. It simply follows the order in which they are mentioned in that clause, and that is, hotels, taverns, punch-house, ale-house, arrack or toddy-shop, or place for the sale of ganja or other drug. The remaining part of the clause does not appear to be referred to, namely, any eating-house, coffee-house, boarding-house, lodging-house, &c. I must, therefore, conclude by the construction of the section and also by the fact that licenses were not required for the eating-houses in Bombay. When the Act was passed the Legislature did not intend they should be required to have licenses. In this case, as the accused has a small eating-house for the convenience of a few of the neighbouring servants and does not sell liquors, he is not obliged to have a license, and is therefore acquitted.

NOTES FROM IGATPURI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

IGATPURI, JAN. 19.

I HAVE inadvertently caused some heart-burning by omitting to mention the names of several of the gentlemen and one lady in particular in the report I sent you a short time back of the performance held here. It must be explained that the lady—Mrs. W. Nicholson—did not take part in the proceedings, and consequently her name did not appear amongst the others. It was originally intended that Mrs. Nicholson should preside at the piano on the occasion, but owing to unavoidable circumstances she was prevented from doing so, and Mrs. Conyers was asked to take her place. Mrs. Nicholson, I believe, took great pains with the rehearsals and arranged the overtures, which was a creditable performance. Great credit and many thanks are therefore due to her; and as she always takes a very active part wherever her services are required, my omission is the more culpable. It was a matter of great regret that she could not appear when her services were most needed; but it is to be hoped that she will be in her usual place on the next occasion, which will be very shortly. I hear that Mr. Evans, whom I forgot to mention, sang "Drinking" very well indeed and deserved the *encore* he received, to which he responded with "Bells." I am not sure as to the title of the second song, but may I be pardoned if I am wrong? Last, but by no means least, I must not fail to mention Mr. Wilcox. Both his "Minstrel Song" and "The Standard Bearer" were well rendered.

Small-pox seems to be increasing—at least amongst the natives,—and the Municipality are worked almost off their legs in their endeavours to stamp out the epidemic. The sanitary condition of the station was hardly what it should have been up to a short time ago, but it has improved a great deal lately. The medical authorities are very busy, and there is no doubt that they have their work cut out for them. The vaccinator—a special one, appointed by the Collector of Nasik—has been at work, and about two hundred persons up to the present have been vaccinated. Another calf will be here on Monday, when most of the natives will undergo the operation, although they seem to have a decided aversion to the ordeal. Within the last few days there have been about seven fatal cases—in fact, things are beginning to look serious as regards the health of the station, but it is to be hoped that the precautions that are being taken will effectually stamp out the disease. The doctors think that as the weather begins to grow warmer the number of cases will increase, but it is to be hoped that their prophecy will prove false.

Lawn-tennis was a regular "craze" here about two months ago, but, like most things, it is gradually being given up, the novelty of the game having worn off, and there being nothing to enhance the interest, so the general verdict is, "Give it up." It is a great wonder, and a very great pity too, I think, that the club, or rather the gymkhana, will not organise something like a tournament. It would give the players something to look forward to and act as a stimulus. Local playing is of no mean order, as regards a few at least.

There are to be grand doings here shortly. The first of next month will be the anniversary of the opening of the institute, and naturally the subscribers want to keep up its "birthday" anniversary.

"PERFECTLY COLOURLESS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For a "perfectly colourless" *resumé* of the Crawford case, commend me to the obviously biased review of the evidence in the Crawford case in your contemporary this morning. One specimen will be sufficient. The writer says that Mr. Reinold's evidence "absolutely negatived" Sindekar's. This is utterly incorrect. Every one who has read the evidence knows that Mr. Reinold's evidence did nothing of the kind, but rather confirmed it in various points. It is much to be regretted that your contemporary has not followed the line he, some months ago, so ostentatiously chalked out for "all decent journals," and abstained from comment upon an important case whilst it is *sub judice*. A more regretable impropriety than to-day's article I have seldom seen.

Jan. 21. A BARRISTER.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association was held yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings. Mr. George Cotton occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Messrs. J. Tintner, A Breul, D. H. Glade, W. H. Bushby, G. O. Moir, N. S. Glazebrook, W. Thacker, H. C. Wright, E. Muller, Vizbucandas Atmaram, E. Schoen, and E. Homegger.

Mr. Marshall, the secretary, having read the notice calling the meeting,

The Chairman proposed that the election of committee should be gone on with first, as it would take some time to scrutinise the paper, and this being agreed to, the voting was proceeded with.

The chairman then said that the only other business before them was the passing of the accounts for the past year, which had already been circulated amongst the members. They showed that the opening balance was Rs. 250 less than the previous year. This, however, was accounted for by their having noted their little experience of a cleaning house, for which they had to pay Rs. 450. The idea was an exceedingly good one, but it was evident from the past years' experience that it was not exactly suited to the business of the city. Of course, they were all aware that they had sanctioned Rs. 1,000 for their experiment, and Mr. Marshall was entitled under the resolution to receive that sum, but he had refused to accept more than the cost, which was 450 rupees. The business of the association during the year had been very much the same as usual. They had put through a great many disputes, but they had settled most of their little difficulties without having to appeal to that very expensive process of the law courts. (Hear, hear.) Arbitrations during the year were 500 against 675 in 1887, and the appeals were only 26 against 54, showing that their arbitrations had been very satisfactory. The total number of bales arbitrated upon was 63,900 as compared with 78,576 in the previous year. Of course, the falling off in the number of arbitrations was largely accounted for by the falling off in their exports, which were only 9,934,136 bales as compared with 1,173,829 the previous year. In the past year the committee had done some good work in revising the rules, and the rule as they now stood would be very much more workable than they were. There was only one thing which he would suggest to the new committee, and that was the proposal of Mr. Glade as to the provision of increased accommodation at Colaba. The suggestion, which was an admirable one, was that they should rent the room opposite to the present one, and reserve that room solely for the purposes of arbitrations, committee meetings, and appeals, keeping the present room for ordinary purposes. They were aware that if they had an appeal, the great difficulty now would be in obtaining the accommodation required. This, however, as he had already said, was a matter for the new committee to consider. He would now simply ask them to pass the accounts.

Mr. W. H. Bushby seconded the proposal, which was agreed to.

Mr. D. H. Glade made a proposal to the effect that there should be no arbitration or appeal, after three o'clock in the afternoon on the ground that it interfered with other business.

The chairman asked him to put it in the form of a resolution, which he did.

Mr. W. Thakar seconded.

Mr. Marshall, the secretary, then pointed out that this was contrary to Rule III., and that seven days' notice must be given before any resolution could be put before the meeting to make any alteration in the rules.

The chairman then read the rule referred to, and said he thought that he must rule Mr. Glade's resolution as out of order.

Mr. Glade, in reply, said he would on that account withdraw his resolution.

The chairman then intimated the result of the committee election as follows:—Messrs. George Cotton, D. H. Glade, A. Breul, G. W. Moir, S. J. Ward, H. C. Wright, A. W. Campbell, J. Tintner, and N. S. Glazebrook.

This was all the business, and the committee afterwards met to elect a chairman, when Mr. Cotton was re-elected for another year, Mr. D. H. Glade deputy chairman.

THE London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* hears that Mrs. Chamberlain will be presented at the first Drawing-Room, and that her sponsor will be the Marchioness of Salisbury.

HORSE-BREEDING IN KATHIAWAR.

"C.B.", writing to *Hayes' Sporting News* upon a recent letter in that journal by Major Elliot on the Rajkote Horse Show, says:—

Many of us have looked on Kathiawar, at any rate, as a "safe place;" being as it is, the stronghold of the vaunted champion of the country-bred. Is it indeed true that a 'prophet is not without honour save in his own country,' or is it yet another example that

"Oft expectation fails, and most oft there
Where most it promises!"

Now, several months ago, district officers in the Bombay Presidency were called on (irrespective as to whether or not they knew a horse from a haystack) to ventilate their views on the subject of horse-breeding in the Presidency, and many hundreds of rupees worth of time, paper, pens and ink were undoubtedly spent on the subject, and presumably wasted; if it is indeed true that things are being carried on, as reported, in the very nursery of country-breds—Kathiawar.

The present instance of a political agent fixing the date of a horse show, and then, though present in the district, being absent from the show, is, I imagine and sincerely hope, without a precedent. Macaulay's schoolboy would know, if he had been a week in the country, that native princes readily follow suggestions, either of a positive or negative description, afforded by their political agents, and it needs very little reasoning to imagine that the "subjects follow the king." The present very unsatisfactory state of affairs, as disclosed in Major Locke Elliot's letter, is not one that should be passed over in silence. Whatever some of us may think of the country-bred as a racer, most of us agree, I imagine, as to the advisability of mounting the native cavalry by local produce, and at the present rate we are not likely to get any further in that direction. It will, indeed, be a matter for regret if it is found necessary to take away the Government stallions from the Kathiawar province. Surely some one with the necessary power can point out the undesirable results of such a step, to the native princes, and the incalculable harm that is going on at present, by the use of under-bred, mis-shapen and unsound sires. The question is a public one, and is vastly important. I appeal to those who have the power to bring the true facts of the case once and for all to the notice of the "powers that be;" otherwise more harm will be done in a few years, than can be undone in many.

THE PUNJAB COTTON CROP.

THE final report on the cotton crop in the Punjab for 1888 is as follows:—

It is a matter for congratulation that the very gloomy anticipations of July last, regarding the cotton crop of 1888, have not been realised. The forecast of six months ago estimated a decrease of nearly 15 per cent. in area, as compared with that of the 1887 crop. The area actuals now received indicate an increase of 111,800 acres over the area of last year, and of 206,300 acres over the forecast of July. The opinion given in the July forecast that the "actuals will show a considerable improvement on the estimates" has therefore proved correct. It was not, however, expected that the actual area would be as large as is now returned. A comparative statement of areas is given below:—Area: 1886, 10,893; 1887, 6,445; 1888 estimated 5,500; 1888, actuals 7,563; 1=100. In point of area the 1888 crop is 17 per cent. larger than that of last year, but 31 per cent. below that of 1886.

The great difference between the estimates and the actuals, 37 per cent. is due to the fact that the date for the submission of the estimate is too early for the Southern and Eastern Punjab. The estimate is that of the area sown on July 1, but in the districts of the Delhi Division it must often happen, as has actually happened this year, that not half the area under crop during the year has been sown by that date. The estimated area of the Delhi Division was 118,500 and the actuals are 248,700, a difference of 130,200 acres, or 110 per cent. A change in date will be suggested.

The area figures for this and last year are given below in acres:—Detail; 1887, irrigated by canals, 228,600, do. do. 1888 231,900, +1·5; irrigated by wells 1887, 192,000, do. do. 1888 186,900, —2·7; flooded lands, 1887 14,200, do. do. 1888 21,600, +52·1; dry land, 1887 209,700, do. do. 1888 315,900, +50·6; total 1887 644,500,756,300, =+17·3. "The estimated outturn per acre of unginned cotton is returned at 153 seers per acre, about the same as that of last year. The character of the seasons and rainfall of the two years has been curiously similar, and it is certain that the yield generally throughout the province has been just as poor this as it was last year. Only two districts report the yield to have been good. Insufficient rain and scarcity of canal water on the frontier, untimely rain, high winds in October, attacks of insects and scarcity of rain in September in the remainder of the province are reported as the causes that have rendered the outturn so low. The total estimated yield for the province is 116,074, 600 seers or 2,072, 761 cwts.

Two diagrams are appended showing the fluctuations in the price of cotton at Delhi and Amritsar during the last two years. In the Amritsar market there has been a considerable rise in price, and cotton is very scarce owing to the two successive bad crops. The Delhi market has been much steadier during the two years.

The crop of 1888, though probably slightly superior to that of the preceding year, cannot be classed higher than half an average crop.

NEW STORM SIGNALS.

CAPTAIN H. A. STREET, the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, in a letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, says:—The experience gained during the recent cyclone points to the necessity of a slight addition to the storm signals in order to make it clear to the commanders of vessels and others as to the direction of the storm. He therefore submitted the necessary additions, which, he considered, will afford the information required. He also included a signal to be hoisted when it is considered necessary for vessels to leave the harbour without delay. Government has accepted Captain Street's proposals which are as follows:—

(1). The warning and danger signals, according as they are hoisted at the northern or southern arm of the yard of the port flagstaff, indicate that the storm is expected to strike the coast to the north or south of the port, and when hoisted at the mast head of the flagstaff that the centre of the storm is expected to pass over the port. (2) The intensity of the storm will be indicated during day light by additional balls of a size half the diameter of the ball used as a warning signal, hoisted to the same yard-arm as the warning or danger signal, but between it and the flagstaff; thus, one small ball will indicate a storm of slight intensity, two small balls a storm of considerable intensity. (3) A small ball hoisted under the day warning or danger signals and a red light at night at the opposite yard-arm to that at which the warning or danger signal may be displayed will indicate that vessels are to leave the harbour at once.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EVELYN WOOD has taken over the command of the troops of the Aldershot Division, now numbering about 14,000 officers and men.

DURING the past year thirty-five commissions were given from the ranks, the largest number of such promotions ever gazetted. The number in 1887 was thirty.

THE appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the Staff at Ceylon has fallen vacant by the expiry of Major Fergusson's tenure. He will be succeeded by Major M. Churchill, of the Northamptonshire Regiment.

THERE is an unusually large number of imported horses in Calcutta this season. Two hundred and fifty horses from New Zealand have just been landed.

THE lack of rain in the N.-W. Provinces, observes a Lucknow paper, is greatly prejudicing the crops as well as the public health, the latter being due probably to the abnormal heat for this early period of the year. Unless there is rain, and a good fall, the outlook as regards the crops will be deplorable.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of the members of this Society was held on Wednesday last, Dr. D. Macdonald presiding, when the following new members were elected:—Mr. Srimant Hanmantrao Gopalrao (Sai Lashkar Saheb Bahadur), Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee, Captain J. F. C. Thatcher, Mr. E. C. S. Baker, Mr. C. F. Elliott, Mr. Ed. Wimbridge, Mr. Cursetjee N. Servai, Mr. H. L. Hervey, C.S., Lord Colin Campbell, Mr. P. R. Wilson, Mr. R. N. Mant, and Colonel Merriman.

CONTRIBUTIONS DURING DECEMBER.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the honorary secretary, then acknowledged the following contributions to the Society's collections:—

Contributions.	Description.	Contributors.
1 lizard	Hemidactylus sykesii	Mr E H Aitken
A porcupine's skull	Hystrix leucura	Mrs Scott
1 snake	Passerita mycterizans	Genl LaTouche
1 snake	Typhlops porrectus	Mr B F Farnham
An elephant's skull	Elephas indicus	Mr T Drewett
A lion monkey	Macacus silenus	Mr Cowasji D Limji
A purple-capped lory (alive)	Psittacus domicella	Mrs M C Turner
1 starred tortoise (alive)	Testudo elegans	Mr H E James, C S
1 mongoose (alive)	Herpestes griseus	Mr H R Cobbold
Several birds' skulls	(From Khandalla)	Mr F Prideaux

Minor Contributions.—From Captain Shopland, Mr. M. P. Misquita, Mr. E. Beynon, and Mr. W. R. Hamilton.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, in exchange. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria, Vol. I, Part I, in exchange. Proceedings of the Linnæan Society of New South Wales, Vol. III., Parts II. and III., in exchange.

EXHIBITS, &C.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity exhibited three very fine heads which he had lately received from Nova Scotia, *viz.*—A moose (*Alces malchis*), a wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*), and a Rocky Mountain sheep (*Ovis montana*).

Mr. Tytler exhibited a picture of "a tiger's head" (life-size). The honorary secretary also drew the attention of the members to the "shikari bed." This bed, which weighs only 20lbs. complete, was exhibited by Mr. John Wallace, C.E. Mr. J. C. Anderson exhibited a collection of birds from Simla, which were greatly admired and afforded valuable illustrations to an interesting paper which he then read:—

SPORTING RAMBLES ROUND ABOUT SIMLA.

He said: I will suppose that you have a short holiday in October or November and find yourself at Simla. The first want you will feel—at least I always did—was to get out of it without unnecessary delay: those distant snows and forests are too alluring. Some preparations must, however, first be made. In the first place, you must have dogs. Any dog with a nose will do, and it is strange how many dogs have noses, though few of them know it. A fox-terrier, or bull-terrier, trained to use his nose and thoroughly well in hand, is as good for this work as a spaniel or setter—better I think in many respects, as he is lighter and not so easily fatigued on those steep rocky hillsides; on the other hand, it must be admitted, he has usually a way of helping himself to pheasant that has to be guarded against. The best dog out of a regular pack of all sorts that it fell to my lot to see was a tiny, mean-looking, yellow *pai*—the most veritable cur you ever set eyes upon—and yet with a nose that was truly marvellous, combined with a judgment that would have adorned the bench. A shikaree, too, you will want—a man who can work the dogs, and who has some knowledge of the country and the sport to be found there. Tents, of course, if you are going to leave the road and the bungalow. They must be small and light, and, like all the rest of your luggage, capable of being carried on mules or on men's backs. If you are going for a short holiday only, with no definite plans made for you by some friend on the spot, I should advise you to stick to the Thibet and Hindoostan highroad (a pathway from 3 to 12 feet in width), on which for over 100 miles there are good bungalows, distant some ten or twelve miles from each other. Shooting all that you can reach from these bungalows on either side of the road, you may, if you are keen and in good trim, cover a great quantity of very fairly good ground, and you will be incomparably more comfortable than you could be in tents, with the thermometer at nights well below freezing point. A servant, too, you must have who can cook, and has some experience of marching in those districts and knows the language of the people. And, lastly, a man who can skin birds. Such a man can almost always, I believe, be got in Simla for a salary of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 a month, and it adds enormously to the pleasure of a ramble in a new country to be able to collect specimens as you go along. Here, before you, are some of the birds which I collected on my first visit to Simla, and many more might have been collected. It is scarcely worth while in October or November taking a rod with you, but there is no harm in taking a small trout rod, a few flies, and one or two small flying spoons, which you can get at Luscombe's of Allahabad, better than anywhere else that I know of. I have not fished myself, being told that at that time of the year it was useless, but a forest officer whom I met last November told me he had just caught several smallish fish in the Giri in the direction of the Chor (a big hill not very far from Simla)—I think he said—with a fly. If your visit should be in May or June, certainly take your fishing tackle. Both in the Giri to the east and the Sutlej to the west the Indian trout (*Barilius bola*) and mahseer (though not of any great weight) are to be caught, and give good sport. So at least I am informed on the very best local authority. At that time of the year when the upper rivers are full with the melting snow water, the fish ascend the smaller tributary streams, and descend when the water begins to run fine again at the end of the rains, say in September and October, after which the fish must be looked for in the bigger waters in the plains below. I would advise you to take a rifle, though it is quite possible you may find little or no use for it. It depends, of course, a good deal on the direction in which you go, and how far. If you are simply rambling round about Simla, which is all that I am now supposing you to intend to do, and nearly all that I can myself pretend to have done, you may not possibly see a four-footed creature bigger than a jackal or a fox. By the way, a Simla fox (or *Vulpes montanus*) in autumn (and even more so in winter, I believe) is a beautiful creature. It has, as you see here, a lovely coat and noble brush: it makes a very handsome rug when properly mounted. There are, however, bears there, and in some places a good many. I have heard of as many as five being shot in one day close to the road. I mean the common black bear (*Ursus labiatus*); the brown bear of Cashmere (*Ursus isabellinus*), is, very rarely, if ever, now met with in this neighbourhood, though I believe there was a time not so very long ago when it was not so scarce. The Barra Singh of Cashmere (*Cervus cashmirianus*), too, is another animal which used occasionally to be seen in this district, but has been crowded out by the multiplication of guns. Goral, however, (*Nemorhœdus goral*), a small species of mountain goat, you will find in some places, and those not far from Simla, pretty plentifully, I believe. I have heard local sportsmen speak disparagingly of goral shooting as very tame work, and to judge by some accounts of it I have heard, it must often be so. My own experience was also as small as it well could be, but the one I saw and shot, on the only occasion I ever went after goral, gave me as pretty an afternoon's walking and climbing on a steep hillside among oaks and ferns and rhododendrons and grand grey crags, as one could well wish to have. If your larder is low, you will not despise goral. A saddle of goral is by no means to be contemned, even if you do not strictly follow the advice a serjeant-pensioner gave me to be "sure and hang it three weeks, sor." Tahr and burrehl, and even ibex, you may meet if you go far enough; but I will not say how far that may be. I never saw any of them, though I have come across pugs (on a retired part of Hattoo, I think), which doubtless belonged to one or other of them—I could not make out from my shikaree to which. It is not your rifle, then, you must depend upon for your sport, but your gun. For this you may always find some occupation pretty well anywhere in that neighbourhood. If you must have big bags, you will almost certainly be disappointed; if you are content with a grand day's walk and a moderate bag hardly and honestly won, you need scarcely ever be so; and of course it is to the pheasants that you will chiefly look to provide you with your amusement and fill your larder. Wherever there are trees, or even bushes, though it be on the very roadside, you feel you are not quite safe from one or other of that game and handsome family. The pheasants that you may expect to meet at this season of the year are practically four only, unless, indeed, you go somewhat further afield than I am now contemplating your doings. These are the moonal (*Laphophorus impegamus*), the koklass or pukras (*Pucrasia macrolopha*), the cheer (*Phasianus wallichi*), and the white-crested calij (*Euphocanus albocristatus*). The handsome jewar or so-called "Argus Pheasant" of that region (*Ceriornis melanocephala*), one of the tragopans (we had a live specimen in these rooms lately), is still, I believe, to be met with in the higher regions of forest, somewhat more remote from Simla, but not, except quite as an exception, within the regions I am now considering. It is a shy bird apparently, of somewhat meditative, if not gloomy, disposition, favouring the darkest depths of the remotest forests. Yet curiously, as pointed out by more than one writer on the subject, it seems to be the most easily tamed of all the Himalayan pheasants; while the kalij, which in its wild state seems scarcely happy far away from the sound of the human voice, is the most difficult.

The monal and the koklass, and especially the former, are distinctly forest birds loving the dark dense forests of deodar, juniper, and yew, while the cheer and the kalij prefer somewhat more open ground, interspersed with woods of pine oak and rhododendron, with a thick undergrowth of bushes, ferns, and grasses. The monal I have not found at a much lower elevation than 7,000 feet; the koklass seldom below 6,000 feet; from 5,000 or lower to 7,000 seems to be the favourite region of the cheer and the kalij. Though all four birds are now, I believe, universally regarded as pheasants, you will see from the specimens I have before me that they differ from one another very considerably in character. There is no mistaking the cheer with his typically long tail for anything else than a pheasant. A cock cheer, in form and feature, though not colour, differs very slightly from the cock pheasant of our English covers, and is about the same weight, say 3¼lbs. The koklass is evidently a near relation, being a typical pheasant in all respects, save that he is wanting in the long tail feathers. But the moonal with his gorgeous blue, green, copper, and bronze tints, his peculiar upright crest, and his compact thickset body, and strong, short legs, evidently adapted for digging, is obviously as nearly related to the peacocks as he is to the pheasants; while you have only to look at the tail of the kalij to see his relationship to the next sub-family at the other end of the scale, *viz.*, the Galinæ—comprising the jungle-fowls, firebacks, &c. All four birds seem distinctly to prefer shade to sun, and damp to dryness. The neighbourhood of running water seems almost an essential with all of them. In short, such as the fern is in its choice of locality, so is the pheasant; the two are evidently firm friends. As with trout and many other fish you are pretty sure to take day after day behind the same stone or in the same eddy, so it was, I found, not always for any apparent reason with these pheasants. There were certain spots for instance on the road from Narcanda to Bhagi (which, by the way, passes through one of the grandest pieces of forest scenery, I suppose, to be seen on any roadside in the world, where the deodars must some of them be quite 200ft. high, with their dark sombre green, veiled in many cases from top to bottom in the flame-coloured leaves of the Virginia creeper)—there were certain spots on this road, where on my visit of three years ago I was sure day after day to find a bird or two, in spite of the fate that had overtaken their predecessors at the same spot it might be only the previous day. On visiting the same locality last November there, in the very same spots, I nearly always found birds. The moonal, the koklass, and the kalij seem to spread themselves pretty indiscriminately over the area where the conditions they require are to be found. It seems curiously otherwise with the cheer. One little valley may hold cheer, and a dozen all round, where apparently the conditions are precisely the same, may not hold a single one. I have heard of residents of Simla shooting regularly for years together all round the neighbourhood, and never so much as seeing a single cheer, and then subsequently coming on them by chance one day in some place not previously shot over, though perhaps quite close to Simla; and always thereafter finding them in the same place year after year. I was fortunate enough on this last visit to Simla to be shown one of these haunts of the cheer, from which these three specimens I have here were secured. The ground corresponded very accurately with the description of the favourite locality of the cheer given by Messrs. Hume and Marshal in their well-known work. The hillside on which they were found was composed of a number of little cliffs one above the other, each perhaps from 20 to 30 feet high, broken up by ledges on which one could barely walk, thickly set with grass and bushes, and dotted sparingly with more or less stunted trees with curious roots hanging down the little cliffs and long trailing arms of scarlet creeper. I had a red setter and three spaniels with me. The setter was put to range over the whole hillside; men were stationed at various points to mark down the birds while we sat on a knoll opposite and looked on, a deep ravine lying between. It was a pretty sight to see the dog working half way up the hill. Soon there might be seen, scuttling up hill at an amazing pace, across the little open glades between one clump of brushwood and another, a family party of some five or six cheer, their heads down and long tails drooping. The dog soon overtook and flushed them, and then all eyes were wanted to mark down each bird. The birds have pitched in various places only a little lower than where they were flushed, having wheeled round to the right and left soon after they had got on way. You cross the ravine and ascend the hill on the other side. You find it is much stiffer work than it looked, requiring a good head and a careful use of your feet. At last you get to the destined spot below bird number one and as close as you can conveniently get thereto, it may be 20 yards or it may a 100 or more. You have a most insecure footing, and you are not quite sure that your gun going off will not remove you from it; but you mean to have a shot at that cheer, though you perish in the attempt. The shikaree climbs up still higher to flush the bird with the spaniels at his heels. After a good deal of beating of bushes and inciting of the dogs, a great fluttering is heard overhead, but it may be out of sight. The next moment a mighty rush as of some archangel in a hurry; you spin round, let off your gun, and upset yourself, all in the twinkling of an eye; and if you get that bird, it is probably, as Mr. Hume remarks, not the first time you have shot cheer. If you do not get him, he is again marked down, probably on some lower slope of the same hill, where you may with perfect confidence leave him till you have looked up, by a similar process to that first described, the other birds originally flushed. It is curious how close these birds will sit when put up once or twice. You may leave them half an hour, and find them under the very bush you saw them pitch in; and you may then beat that bush, or cause it to be beaten, till you are on the point of being convinced the bird must have gone, when up it gets almost under your very nose, and shoots with tremendous velocity down hill. This grand bird is, as I have already stated, even now very scarce in the neighbourhood of Simla, and I very much fear it will soon disappear altogether; its ways and habits laying it open to complete extinguishment more than do those of other pheasants. The rest, I think, will always be sufficiently able to take care of themselves, a wise Government now protecting them in the breeding season, in common, I believe, with all game birds of that region. I must not detain you long on the subject of the three other species of pheasants I have mentioned. As to the moonal, it is more easy for me to be brief, inasmuch as the bird is now comparatively scarce in any easily accessible part of the neighbourhood of Simla, and it is certainly by no means true now, and of that locality, whatever may have been the case when "Mountaineer," wrote (so often quoted by Mr. Hume and by Mr. Barnes), that "the most indifferent sportsman will find little difficulty in getting the moonal." This is because it has been, and is, so much shot for its gorgeous plumage, a small piece of which, a lady tells me, costs as much as a guinea or more at a fashionable West End bonnet-shop. The man I had with me this year to skin what I shot, told me he had himself skinned some 2,000 last season for one firm of exporters in Calcutta, the majority of which, I believe, came from the neighbourhood of the Chor—a hill some twenty miles (as the crow flies) from Simla, but somewhat rugged and inaccessible and removed from any good road. From what little I have seen of this bird I can quite imagine that the best sport with it would be got by shooting it, as suggested by "Mountaineer," with a small rifle. Such a rifle as the ·320 or ·380 bore Winchester, which Mr. Phipson is exhibiting here, which I have lately had an opportunity of proving to be a wonderfully accurate and reliable little weapon. The bird has a habit, when first flushed by dogs, of getting into a bare branch of some lofty tree, and thence abusing with great loquacity the disturbers of its peace. While so engaged, you may approach to within some 80 or 100 yards of it by using the cover of intermediate trees, and at that distance it affords a good mark for such a weapon. It is difficult to approach near enough for an effective shot with a shot gun, and the bird is so very widewake (though "Mountaineer" somewhat quaintly assures us that there is nothing of guile in its nature) that, when once on the wing, it seems to have a very good notion of where the guns are and how they are to be avoided. I once saw the sight that seems to have impressed "Mountaineer" so, and small wonder—a cock moonal, his peacock-crest erect, sailing across a valley, with all his gorgeous plumage shivering and shimmering in the sun with a curious vibratory movement. A very living glittering rainbow it was; a sight that almost took your breath away. It was with a companion who did not shoot himself, and would rather discourage shooting in others. I am happy to say, though, that he could play as good a knife and fork as any of our party when a pheasant was on the table. "What on earth is that?" he said. "Why, that is a cock moonal," said I, somewhat testily, a bird he knew I very much wanted to get a specimen of. "And do you mean to say you would be brute enough to shoot that glorious thing," he asked; and for once I almost doubted whether there might not be something in what he said. The kalij and the koklass I will dismiss with but a few words, not because there is not much to be said about them, or that they are unimportant to the Simla visitor. Quite the contrary is the case. They will form the mainstay of your larder and give you most of your sport. Both birds, if not old roosters, and properly kept (you can hang them well nigh a week at that time of the year), are most excellent eating, every bit as good as an English pheasant in my opinion. And both give excellent sport. The two are found in somewhat different ground, as I have before stated, but the mode of shooting them is much the same. The guns are below, and the dogs and one or two men above. The ever welcome short bark, followed by a hurried "clinking" of the frightened bird, is heard above. "Ata, Sahib," "Ata, Sahib" rings down through the trees, followed almost instantaneously by a rushing thunderbolt to your right or left, or coming straight for you out of the trees in your front ; then somehow your gun goes off, and, if you are on the spot that morning, a crash is heard through the tops of the trees below you, and your faithful retriever is soon seen proudly wagging his tail with the bird in his mouth. You do not very often come across either of these birds collected together in more than twos or threes. Sometimes, however, you will be fortunate enough to light on a regular "hot corner," and have five or six down on you more rapidly than you can well load. Those are moments to live for. The joy of battle is yours. Every nerve is braced, every sense strung at its highest pitch. You feel you are being stormed and that you must rely solely on the keenness of your own eye, and the steadiness of your pulse. Perhaps when all is over you smile at your own excitement : yet many things you may forget before you forget those few moments. Both these birds are amazingly quick on the wing, and almost invariably fly straight downwards, sometimes indeed a bit too straight. It is as much as you can do sometimes to avoid being knocked down by a bird you have just shot. I have had the shikaree at my side bowled over like a ninepin and rendered considerably foolish in this way. When flushed by dogs alone, both these birds will often at first, especially in the afternoons, perch on some tree, whence they will keep up their excited cackling for a considerable time. This is the moment of your shikaree's reward ; you give him your gun and he stalks *ventre-a-terre* (the favourite attitude of the Duke of Wellington, according to the French books of my youth) through the trees, and pots the bird on the bough. It is wonderful what eyes these men have for a bird on a tree ; they will often see them in passing without anything having occurred to cause them to expect to see a bird there, and it is almost certain that their efforts to make you also see the bird, will be altogether unavailing. Many and many a long day spent on their own account with just one cunning little dog and some old "shooting iron" is, I fancy, the secret of it. On this topic, however, you will not find your shikaree prepared to be over-confidential. Nearly related to the pheasant is the red-jungle fowl (*Gallus ferrugineus*). If you keep to the higher ground 5,000 ft. and over, you will not come across this bird ; but down in some of the valleys, especially if you are fishing near the rivers, this bird, I am told, in many places gives good sport. We come now to the partridges. In this family there is one bird at least that deserves most honourable notice. This is the chukor or red-legged partridge (*Caccabis chukor*), a very near relation of, if not identical with, our friend the "Frenchman" (*Caccabis græca*). This bird will test all your powers of walking, all your boasted accuracy of shooting, all your endurance, and all your patience. Open, broken ground in the neighbourhood of cultivation is their favourite resort, on which, while still, they are exceedingly hard to see. If they were not such arrant chatterers, they might perhaps have a comparatively great life of it. There must be an awful struggle for "the last word" amongst the chukor. I fancy they must sometimes quite welcome the gun as an occasion for changing the subject. Your shikaree takes base advantage of this little weakness of the chukor (which, however, they only indulge in early and late in the day while feeding). He sends men out to mark them down very early in the morning, while the grey snows are still asleep, and the stars are flashing their last and brightest in the clear black sky. Poor fellows, wrapped in their blankets, how cold they seem when you come up with them some hour or two later, when the sun is just touching the hill-tops ! Then, directed by your watchmen, you begin to look up one of the coveys they have marked down for you, working round and below the birds, and then very quietly walking them up. These birds are very strong and take a good deal of shot. They get up wonderfully smartly and are off in every direction. If you secure a right or left, you are to be congratulated. Your men all over the ground are on the look-out to mark down the birds, which almost invariably separate, and often go some considerable distance before they pitch in some bush or clump of grass or scrub. You must lose no time in looking up each group one by one ; if you have more than one gun, the guns should separate and divide the walk, as success in making a bag of chukor depends on leaving the birds no time to regain their composure. Constant and rapid disturbance seems to make the birds a bit "mazed," as they say in Devonshire, and increases your chance. But shoot as you will and walk as you will, you will probably not be too pleased with your performance when all is over and done, not at least while you are still a novice at chukor-shooting. A chukor, I may add, is excellent eating. The only other partridge I recollect seeing on these hills is this very handsome little bird you see here—one of the wood or hill partridges (*Arboricola torqueolas*). It is essentially a forest bird. You may expect to find it where you would find the arborikola or torqusolas pheasant. This specimen I shot in the Bhagi forest. It was dusk and the bird was alone, and it flitted through the trees and pitched on a bare bough, some 5 yards off, in such a way that I almost thought it must be some species of owl. My shikaree told me these birds were pretty numerous in that neighbourhood, but I cannot remember having seen more than that one. Other partridges as well as quail are to be got in the lower regions of the valleys. The last game bird I will mention is our old friend the woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*). This bird is occasionally met with near Simla as early as the end of October or the beginning of November, when working for the kalij pheasant ; but it is then, at any rate, decidedly scarce. I do not doubt that a few weeks later there must be a good number of them scattered about in the neighbourhood, but the forest in most places is so extensive that the birds are hard to find. In the not very distant Kulu Valley, I have been told on the best authority that the woodcock shooting in the winter is firstrate. Such, then, is the sport you may expect to find in a ramble round about Simla. If time had allowed I should like to have said something as to the delights there prepared for the artist and the botanist. Without being exactly either, your daily ramble is a continual feast to the eye. You are gladdened by the red and golden autumn tints of the chestnut, the walnut, the wild pear, and the wild cherry ; the deep dark green of the deodar is here and there aflame with the scarlet Virginia creeper ; the soft grey of the steep crags, ever and anon breaking the monotony of the dark forest, is a perfect marvel of mosaic in purple and madder, carmine and orange—scarlet, green, and ochre. Underfoot it is well nigh in some places all fern, the maiden-hair and the exquisite parsley fern being the most conspicuous ; on the open hill sides you recognise your old friend the silver-stemmed raspberry and the bright yellow and scarlet clumps of the barberry ; you stoop to pick a lingering wild strawberry beautifully powdered with white crystals of frost, or a modest white violet, or mauve marguerite ; and when the day's delights are at last all over, and the last lingering flush has left the snows, you are back at your bungalow, where a roaring wood fire awaits you ; you have a good dinner of Welsh mutton (it is nearly as good) and roast pheasant ; smoke the pipe of peace, muse or talk a bit over the cheerful flame, pile on the logs, and tumble into bed.

Dr. D. MacDonald then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. J. C. Anderson for his interesting and instructive paper, and the meeting then ended.

The Czar, for the first time for years, has transmitted a friendly Christmas greeting to the Pope. The personal relations between the Czar and His Holiness are said to be warmer than they have ever been before.

The Empress of Russia has (the *World* says) refused to go to the south of Europe for three months, as was advised by her physicians. The Empreess would have stayed at either Mentone or Sorrento if she had consented to travel, but as change is declared to be absolutely necessary both for her and for the Emperor, it is expected that they will go to the Crimea for a few weeks as soon as possible.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially were the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children, Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents Treacher and Co., Bombay.

COLONEL BURNETT ON SOLDIERS' RATIONS.

Colonel C. J. Burnett, formerly of the Colaba Depot, has recently been making a series of experiments with rations amongst the men of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, at Mallingar. The Commander-in-Chief has ordered the circulation of Colonel Burnet's report amongst commanding officers, his Royal Highness being of opinion that the report contains many useful and practical hints for utilizing to the utmost the rations at present allowed, without any further expense to the soldiers or to the public.

To this end H. R. H. states it is desired that commanding officers shall carefully study the experiment made in the Irish Rifles, and as far as possible carry them out for the benefit of the men serving under them. Col. Burnett is of opinion that the quantity of bread and meat at present issued to the soldier is sufficient if carefully and judiciously used. It being observed that many men, after dinner, adjourned to the canteen as though not satisfied, it was decided to provide with the dinner a basin of soup for each man, procured by separating all the bones from the meat rations and adding bullocks' or sheeps' heads, and peas, lentils, or barley, the result heing complete satisfaction to the men. The extra cost has been defrayed by means of economy in other meals, particularly in the bread ration, it being constantly observed that a great deal of bread was utterly wasted and thrown into the refuse tubs. By a little rearrangment, the particulars of which are fully set forth, it has been found possible to give the men better tea at breakfast, at less cost than before, and to add to the plain bread an "extra" of butter, jam, marmalade, eggs, bacon, cheese, fried liver, oatmeal porridge, herrings, &c. The great effort of the experiments was, however, to provide a good meal for the evening, and it was decided that if the former tea meal could take the form of a hot supper, it would find universal favour, and would, moreover, prove a substantial benefit to the men. A barrack-room in each company was converted into a supper-room, where all might take a meal together. The former "tea bread" was discontinued altogether, and the money expended on it set towards paying for the suppers. The new arrangement wes first tried with one company, and a list was drawn up of what was considered would be necessary to make an Irish stew and give the men a basin of coffee. The list was as follows :—One bullock's head 1s. ; 2lbs. of meat, 8½d.; 1½ stone of potatoes, 6d. ; vegetables, 3d. ; 1 lb. ofoffee, 10d. ; 3lb of sugar, 7½d. ; two pints of milk, 2½d. ; and a ¼lb. of ration bread free—total, 4s. 1½d. The stew was most excellent, and with a basin of coffee and the bread formed a comforting and nourishing meal. The plan was rapidly adopted by every company in the battelian and instead of finding two or three men sitting down to the table, it is the exception to find any men away from it. The suppers have become universal in all the rooms, and Col. Burnett reports that it is a most comforting sight every evening, particularly during the cold winter evenings, to go round the barrack rooms and find the companies, almost to a man, sitting at their supper tables, thoroughly enjoying their meal. These changes are developing habits of thrift in the men The potatoes remaining over from the dinners, instead of being consigned to the refuse barrels as before, are carefully preserved and used with the suppers at night ; scraps of bread are collected daily and utilized to make bread puddings on Sundays. The fat from the stews is saved and used for frying liver for breakfast, and the men themselves are considerably in pocket, as the supper bar in the recreation room is now quite deserted, the men being amply satisfied with their meals. Concurrently with these food experiments, very successful attempts have been made to improve the soldiers' recreation rooms, and summing up the whole, Col. Burnett says :—"I have found that the whole thing has been a complete success. The men's rations have, by judicious management, been found more than enough, everything that has been done to bring them to this point, has not caused any expense to the Government, nor has the soldier been called on to pay a farthing more than the 3d. a day messing money he has always paid, and, above all, he is now thoroughly satisfied with the quantity and quality of his ration."

NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTING IN INDIA.

Some interesting statistics have been compiled by the officials of the Indian Home Department with reference to the number of presses, and the various newspapers, periodicals, and books published in India. In the year 1885-86—the year dealt with in the return—there were 1,094 presses worked in India. Of these 294 were in the North-west Provinces and Oude, 229 in Bengal, 328 in the British territory in Bombay, and 20 in the Native States, 200 in Madras, 71 in the Punjab, 26 in Burmah. 16 in the Central Provinces, 5 in Berar, 4 in Assam, and 1 in Coorg. The number of newspapers printed in English during the same year was 127 as against 117 in the previous year, and of newspapers printed in the vernacular or bi-lingual 277, as against 259 in 1884-85. The Punjab is not reckoned in the calculation, as the returns do not separate the English and the vernacular papers, but give a total of 67 for both. By far the greater number of the vernacular newspapers are published in the Bombay Presidency, which supports no less than 104, the North-West Provinces and Oude coming next with 72, and Bengal next with 54. In Madras there are only 29, and in Coorg no newspaper either in English or in the vernacular is published. The number of periodicals published in India—excluding the Punjab—was 284, of which 102 were in English and 182 in the vernacular. In the Punjab there were 122 periodicals published during the year. Bombay is again at the head of the list of native periodicals with 88, while in Madras 40 English periodicals were published, and only 21 in the vernacular. The number of books published in the vernacular was much larger than in 1884-85, when it was 6,726. In 1885-86 the number was 7,990, of which Bengal contributed 2,414, Bombay 1855, the Punjab 1,527, the North-West Provinces and Oude 1,251, and Madras 718. On the other hand, the number of books printed in English has decreased—734 as against 770 in the previous year. Of these Bengal contributed 317, Madras 154, Bombay 168, the Punjab and the North-West Provinces and Oude 39 each.

AUSTRALIAN COMMENT.

The Sydney, N.S.W., Australia, *Herald*, publishes the following editorial comment :—"Not only have England, India, Canada, Spain, France, New Zealand, Australia, and nearly every other civilised power under the sun, recorded their grateful appreciation of the merits of St. Jacobs Oil, but we have beside received within the last few months spontaneous words of praise from the champion cyclist of England and Australia, the champion youth walker of Australia, a sculler who has held the championship of the world, the champion sprinter, a cricketer of universal reputation, and a host of other less distinguished athletes, all of whom attribute their success in a great measure to St. Jacobs Oil. Unanimity of praise is as decided among athletes as among nations."

Mr W. Midwinter, of the Clyde Hotel Carlton, Australia, is known as a great cricketer, both in England and the Australasian colonies. He writes that from personal experience he has no hesitation in bearing testimony to the beneficial effects of St. Jacobs Oil, and that it is a reliable and effectual remedy for the numerous bruises and sprains appertaining to the cricket field, and a capital antidote for the many hard knocks always incidental to manly sports and games.

Mr. E. F. Painter, of the London Athletic Club and Ranelagh Harriers, suffered from a sprained tendon for three months, no remedies which he tried doing him any good. A quick cure was, however, effected by St. Jacobs Oil, and he was able to resume his running and atheletic sports.

The *London Sporting Life* says :—"An excellent remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, &c., which has been for some time in use by athletes of all classes, will be found in St. Jacobs Oil. Amongst oarsmen and cricketers, it has long been acknowledged as one of the best medicaments of its kind."

Boating men and cyclists, as well as athletes, everywhere use and recommend St. Jacobs Oil for rubbing into the muscles after hard training. It removes all stiffness and soreness directly. No cyclist should be wihout a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil on his machine as a part of his equipment.

The following is a copy of an autograph letter received by Mrs. Duncan from the Khedive of Egypt :—

Madam,—I was extremely grieved on learning the decease of your esteemed husband, Colonel Duncan, C. B., whose eminent services while attached to my army shall ever remain in my memory. Please to receive, Madam, the expression of my sincere condolence, with respectful regards to you.

(Signed) Mohamet Tewfik.

Abdin Palace, 22nd December 1888.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI AT LIVERPOOL.

Mr. Henry Labouchere, M.P., and the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji were entertained at a banquet by the Liverpool Junior Reform Club on the 3rd inst. Among other toasts Mr. E. R. Russel, Editor of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, proposed "Our Fellow-subjects in India," and said he had the honour to associate with the toast the name of one of the most honoured of those fellow-subjects. (Cheers.) He was glad to recognise not merely the fact that Mr. Naoroji was a distinguished subject of the Queen, connected with her Indian dominions, but that he had loyally associated himself throughout his life with all that was best in British rule and in British political principles. But Mr. Naoroji had been brought into greater prominence lately than even his own merits would have yielded him by a distinction conferred upon him by their remarkable Premier.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, in reply, said he need not tell them how deeply he felt for the compliment they had paid him, and the magnificent reception they had given him. (Applause) He felt that a portion of this, and a large portion of it, was a personal compliment to himself in their intention to invite them to that banquet—not an intention of yesterday—(applause)—and looking upon it as a personal compliment, he felt most deeply that his old friends of Liverpool had not forgotten him—(applause)—and that they welcomed him as cordially as they ever treated him when he was a fellow-citizen with them. (Cheers.) That invitation was far more deep and far more extensive than a personal compliment to himself. (Hear, hear.) It was a message of goodwill and confidence to the millions of India from the millions of this United Kingdom. (Cheers.) He offered them from the bottom of his heart his best gratitude and best thanks for the manner in which they had sent that message to India promptly, and without hesitation, and spontaneously. (Cheers.) He did not want to enter into a discussion upon the incident which had created that enthusiasm. (Hear, hear.) He was satisfied at present with the result—(cheers)—seeing that an expression of British good will and good feeling had gone out in such an unmistakeable manner. (Cheers.) There was no doubt his fellow-countrymen in India had received it as such. (Cheers.) He had avoided as much as he possibly could the discussion of the incident he referred to, and he thought he must wait till the proper time and occasion came when he might be able to explain its full significance, when he would be able to show that there was a great deal more in it which was not seen by the British people. (Hear, hear.) The incident required a thoroughly searching examination, because it meant something far deeper than the words would convey on the surface if they were carried out in their true spirit. (Cheers.) It was not for him now to go into any complaint or any irritation, or resentment about it, though as he had said for the good result which had come out of it. (Cheers.) The British people had, as Mr. Russell had said, been placed over India as their rulers, but whether that rule had been obtained at first by good means or by bad means, it was not now profitable to consider. (Hear, hear.) They must look to the future judging by the past. (Cheers.) Whatever might be said about the early days of British Government in India, from the beginning of this century at least, the British people had taken a course which was extremely creditable to them, and which was a glory and an honour to their country. (Cheers.) They had distinctly laid down the principle on which they were to govern India in 1833—(applause)—a year prolific in great statesmen and great events in the history of that country—and among the many civilising acts which was passed in that year was the one about which Lord Macaulay said he would be proud all his life, and that was the noble clause of the Act of 1833. It was a declaration distinct and clear that the natives of India would be treated as British subjects and not as British slaves—(applause)—that they would be treated without any prejudice of race or distinction of colour or creed of influence. That policy was laid down and spoken of by all the leading statesmen of the day, and notably by Lord Lansdowne, grand father of the present, Viceroy who emphatically laid it down that that was to be the policy for all time to come. Troublesome times came and the Mutiny took place, but the British people did not say when that outbreak was quelled. "You are now unworthy of any future favours. We won't give you what we promised you before." When they came triumphantly out of that mutiny they held out to the Indians the greatest charter of their liberties and, they declared before God that they would treat the people of India as British subjects. That they had repeated over and over again ; it was repeated at the Jubilee by the Queen herself in reply to an address from the Corporation of Bombay ; and they could not go beyond a pledge which in honour they were bound to fulfil. Had times changed ? he asked. Was there a revulsion of feeling against this act of justice to India ? Had the statesmen of the present day degenerated ? Had they forgotten the police which had been clearly laid down by their ancestors, that the people of India should become British citizens for all time ? To-day they could see that the aspirations of the Indian people were ripening into fact, and the Indian National Congress was the first good result seen of the good work done lately in India. (Cheers.) It was because the people of India were ignorant of the causes why India was suffering the evils she now endured that they were encouraged to come before the British public and to explain what they wanted, believing that the British people would do what was right and proper ? What was the Indian Congress ? Well, he would say that the British people began by educating the Indian people—by promising that they would raise them to the level of their own political height, and the British people not only made the promise, but actually set to work to accomplish that promise—(cheers)—and gradually and slowly small nucleuses were formed in different portions of the country. These were taught what British institutions really were, and by degrees they formulated and arrived at a conception of what their condition really was, and at last the time came when these nucleuses were collected together in one solid mass of 1,400 delegates from every part of the country, who spoke openly and publicly, and not underground—(cheers)—and told them plainly what India really wanted. (Renewed cheers.) Was this disloyal ? ("No.") Was there any reason not to be proud of or glory in the result, instead of saying that they were talking rebellion ? If the people of India were to blame it was really the British people who were to blame, for it was they who had taught them, and they had only done what was right and proper for Englishmen to do, and which they need not be ashamed of. (Loud cheers.) In that Congress they had this great phenomenon which had not happened under any circumstances, something which had not been seen or heard before for thousands of years, when men of different races, creeds, and languages, from north and south, from east and from west had come together, had talked one language, and aspired to that political position which Englishmen had taught them to aspire to. (Cheers.) What the Congress had really wanted had been very much misrepresented. (Cheers.) There was the Home Rule question in Ireland—(cheers)—and the Irish people had reason to claim it, for they had justice on their side—(cheers) ;—they claimed it as their birthright, and the Liberal party having given the promise that they would have Home Rule the Irish people would have it. (Cheers.) Was it possible now when the Liberal party were with them that the Irish would give up that demand even if there were a hundred coercion acts against them. (Cheers.) But they in India were not asking for Home Rule : they were not asking for a Parliament similar to the British Parliament ; they were asking for a further development of the institutions already in existence. (Cheers.) There was no question of rebellion ; there was no question of setting aside the Government and taking the reins into their own hands. (Cheers.) They were endeavouring to introduce a more popular element into the legislative councils. (Cheers.) At present a man might go there to gratify his own ambition, to be called honourable, and to raise himself in the social scale, while the people had no control. (Hear, hear.) They wanted to have one-half elected, one quarter officials, and one quarter nominated by the Government. In this they were not trying to drive away the British Government, and taking the reins in their own hands. (Cheers.) And supposing some measures were carried against them, they did not want the Government to leave one side of the house and that the other should walk into their places. (Cheers.) The executive Government would still remain the same ; but what they desired was that when this occurred a committee of the House of Commons should sit in judgment upon the difference which had arisen between the majority and the Government, and should give their decision as to whether the majority was right or the minority was right. (Loud applause.) This was certainly not upsetting British Government, and that was all they asked. (Cheers.) Those who desired these changes were sneered at as a microscopic minority, but he pointed out that the microscopic party, in this instance, was a representative one ; and just as Mr. Gladstone's name—(cheers)—was the name of one man, but in its moral weight was worth a million men—(cheers)—so was the active party who were agitating these reforms to-day in India. (Cheers.) Once having taught the people of India the principles of constitutional government, it was as impossible to stop their progress as to stop an avalanche coming down the Alps. (Cheers.) It was by moral power, by justice and fairplay, that India was to be ruled ; 100,000 bayonets would not do it. (Cheers.) Why the name of a man like Mr. Gladstone was worth 100,000 fighting men. (Loud cheers.) They must remember that India constituted five sixths of the British Empire ; that they were most loyal in their disposition towards British rule ; and that they rejoiced in all the prosperity of the British people, and shared all their adversity ; but India was the poorest and most miserable country on the face of the earth ; and he believed that when her present expectations were realised, there would be no brighter chapter to write in British or Indian history. (Loud cheers.)

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

As our telegrams announced there has been another severe fight between the Germans and the tribes on the Zanzibar coast. The *Times* correspondent, telegraphing on the 2nd inst., says :

All the British traders have deserted Dar-es-Salam, in consequence of a determined attack made on the place and the German Company's fortified house by the coast tribes. Many of the insurgents were killed, and there was much destruction of property. A great scarcity of provisions is reported along the German coast-line. The situation at Bagamoyo and Dar-es-Salam is becoming daily worse, necessitating the continual presence of two men-of-war, and thus embarrassing the blockading operations. An ivory caravan which has arrived at Dar-es-Salam was unable to sell the ivory, owing to the refusal of the terrified Indian traders to purchase it. The German ship Sophie has been ordered away for a month's cruise, as the majority of her crew are ill with fever. The French ship Boursaint is here, and the German ship Schwalbe has arrived. Her Majesty's ship Garnet has sailed for Bombay.

PORTUGAL AND THE BLOCKADE.

From Berlin it is announced that the Sultan of Zanzibar has let on favourable conditions, for 100 years, to the German Evangelical Missionary Society for the East of Africa, some parcels of ground for building a church and a hospital. An official notification has been received in Berlin that Portugal on her part has declared a blockade of all the east coast of Africa, including harbours and creeks, extending from 10 deg 28 min. to 12 deg. 58 min., south latitude.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE SULTAN.

There has been much talk of late of the Sultan having come to certain resolutions with regard to the anti-slavery crusade, and the action likely to be taken in the matter by the Turkish Government. As to this, the Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says :—What the Sultan's views may be, it is impossible to tell. His Majesty would certainly inform any foreigner who approached him on the subject that he desired the suppression of the slave-trade ; and as he is, I believe, at heart well-meaning and charitable, it would be the truth. But circumstances are too strong for Abdul Hamid, and the Porte will do just what it always does—nothing. The slave trade, like everything else in Turkey, has suffered from the evil days which have come upon the country, and it is consequently nothing like so extensive as it was at one time. Moreover, in deference to European opinion, it is to-day carried on with a certain amount of secrecy. A Mussulman desiring slaves, however, has only to repair to a certain café at Stamboul, where the dealers are always to be found, and to state whether he needs white slaves or black, and he will be taken to the merchant's house, where he may make his choice. I know it is said that these slaves are only slaves in the name, and are treated like members of the family. Often that is so, no doubt, but it is by no means always the case ; and any one who has had opportunities of observing indoor Turkish life will tell you that the lot of these poor wretches is often a hard one.

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE'S MOVEMENT.

In reply to an autograph letter from Cardinal Lavigerie Queen Christina has promised to support the anti-slavery campaign in Africa, which will also be assisted by the Spanish African Society. This body numbers among its members men of all parties, including Senors Castelar and Canovas. The Madrid press points out that nearer home the slave-trade is openly carried on—namely, in Morocco, where young natives of both sexes are brought to the markets from the interior of North Africa.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S DIVORCE SUIT.

The newspapers, it appears, according to the information by the mail, have wrongly stated that General Boulanger, listening to the advice of some and yielding to the threats of others, had abandoned his application for a divorce.

The application (says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*) has been made, and it is still before the Court. It is only two or three days since Mdme. Boulanger (*nee* Lucy Renouard) intimated to all concerned the grounds on which she opposed the suit. The application for divorce accuses Mdme. Boulanger of having resided at the Hotel du Louvre while her husband was at the War Office ; of having refused to reside at Clermont-Ferrand during the time of his command there ; of never having appeared at his residence while he was confined to bed after his duel with M. Floquet ; of having forbidden her daughters to go there ; of not only declining to be present at the marriage of her daughter, but of having twice refused her consent to it, without giving a reason. In reply to this, Mdme Boulanger has lodged statements. As regards her residence at the Hotel du Louvre, she says it was General Boulanger himself who selected and took her apartments at that Hotel. As regards the stay at Clermont-Ferrand, one of the daughters lived there with him, and his wife remained behind for a time, thinking at first that his residence there would be of short duration, and fearing a removal. She went, however, to Clermont-Ferrand while the General was there, and she even returned to Paris with him. As for the duel, Mdme. Boulanger declares that she knew that the wound was not serious, and that the General was admirably attended to. She obtained daily news of the state of the patient, and if she was unwilling to go to the house in the Rue Dumont d'Urville, and to allow her daughters to appear there, it was because she did not know what persons she or her daughters might be brought into contact with. The statement of Mdme. Boulanger is silent as regards her absence from her daughter's wedding and her refusal to consent to it. It appears that, excepting the allusion to the encounters to which she might be exposed on going to see her husband, the statement of Mdme. Boulanger contains no accusation against the conduct or private life of the General. It is certain that great efforts are being made to induce General Boulanger to abandon the application, as the case would come on shortly before the general election, and his adversaries would turn to account the revelations which it could not fail to produce. It is not, however, yet known whether he will proceed with or withdraw the suit.

ACUTE CRISIS IN SERVIA.

The crisis in Servia has reached an acute point, says a home paper. The Committee of fifty-four members appointed by the Skupshtina to report on the Constitution, began on the 31st ult. to discuss the articles one by one, and the Radicals pressed the Government to accept some amendments. A correspondent writes :—

At the sitting on the 1st inst. the Government delegates were informed that the Radicals wished the whole Constitution amended in ten points and the Liberals in four separate points. The members of the Committee also begged that they might have audience of the King. A message having been sent to the palace, the King agreed to receive the Committee, and the audience took place at one o'clock. General Gruitch, speaking for the Radicals, and M. Ristitch for the Liberals, explained the grievances of the two parties, and the King listened with great attention. He then answered in a firm tone :—"What you ask is impossible. I have repeatedly told you that this constitution is not my work, but that of a Commission representing all parties in the nation. I cannot interfere with their draft and will not. I have pushed my concessions to the uttermost and I tell the Great Skupshtina that the constitution must be accepted or rejected entire. If it is accepted I shall hold that the Skupshtina has accomplished a patriotic work and given evidence of its desire for peace. But in the contrary case I shall hold that the Skupshtina is animated by a revolutionary spirit, and I shall take the government of the country into my own hands. The world is witness that I have endeavoured to establish a Liberal Constitution : on your heads be the fault if my purpose miscarries ! I shall not allow any of you to convert a work designed for the welfare of the whole nation into an instrument of demagogic tyranny. Let me warn you again that, unless the Constitution be passed as it stands, I shall dissolve the Skupshtina, and rule as I please. I shall then have neither the new Constitution nor the old ; for I shall remain master, and you will have neither a Gruitch nor a Ristitch Cabinet, but just what Cabinet suits me, and I shall be my own Prime Minister."

Later information shows that the Skupshtina has approved the new Constitution.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Evictions on the Olphert estate, county Donegal, began on the 2nd inst. The whole day was spent in obtaining possession of one house, so desperate was the resistance offered. A military and police force, 200 strong, marched from Falcarragh at nine o'clock in the morning for Bedlam, three miles distant. The first house fixed on for clearing was that of Patrick O'Donnell, a blacksmith. The lower apertures of the house were found built up, and the windows in the upper part were converted into loopholes, from which as soon as the eight Emergency men approached, a heavy volley of stones was fired, before which they were again and again driven back, amid the cheers of the large crowd assembled. It was found impossible to approach the house openly, and from the cover of the adjoining forge the bailiffs threw stones at any man seen at the loopholes.

AN EMERGENCY MAN STABBED.

Two Emergency men were wounded in the fusillade, one of them who approached a loophole with a ladder being stabbed with a pitchfork. A hole was made in the roof and a shower of stones descended on the bailiffs' heads. The excitement gradually increased and the defenders of the house cheered more defiantly. Among the spectators of this struggle between the forces of the Crown and the defending party were two recently released priests—Father M'Fadden, of Gweedore, and Father Stephens—Mr. Kelly representing Mr. Dillon and the priests from all parts of the county Donegal. The bailiffs tried poles, sledge-hammers and crowbars, and managed, under cover of stone-throwing by half of their number, to make a hole in the doorway ; but iron pikes were thrust at them, and they were forced to retire. A party of police were ordered forward, and County Inspector Lennon called on the garrison to yield to the law. The reply from inside was a defiant cheer, followed by the singing of "God Save Ireland."

FATHER M'FADDEN INTERFERES.

The tenant, in his shirt-sleeves, leaned out of one of the loopholes, and shouted that he would not surrender till his last drop of blood was spilled. Father M'Fadden protested against the police acting as Emergency bailiffs, and he was directed by the resident magistrate to be silent. The priest shouted that he would hold the authorities responsible, and the resident magistrate said he would accept the responsibility, even if it included an order to fire into the house. After two hours' futile attempts to subdue the people, a party of police, with fixed bayonets, ran up a ladder, facing a great volley of stones. The foremost man, Sergeant M'Comb, was struck by a heavy stone on the head and stabbed in two places with a pitchfork. He fell bleeding to the ground, and was taken into a cottage, where an army doctor dressed his wounds. The ladder was quickly pulled into the house.

THE RIOT ACT READ.

The resident magistrate read the Riot Act, and after the legal interval read it again, and drew up a warrant authorizing Major Mends to have two shots fired. The priests, on seeing that affairs were becoming so serious, spoke to O'Donnell, but he declined to yield, and a man appeared at the hole in the roof, and threw several huge lumps of granite down in the direction of the agent and bailiffs, the crowd meantime encouraging him by cheers. More ladders having been brought, the attempt to enter was renewed, and at three o'clock, five hours after the house was reached, the resident magistrate handed the firing warrant to the commanding officer.

THE HOUSE SURRENDERED.

Two riflemen now got cartridges ready to place in their guns, when Father Stephens rushed forward and exhorted the defenders to surrender. Thirteen persons at once gave themselves up as prisoners, and were marched to Falcarragh. When the police entered the house eight pitchforks and other weapons were found. Hot water was ready in a pail, and a heap of bread and sea-biscuit lay in a corner. Several teapots containing tea were also thrown out, and possession was handed over to the bailiffs.

LETTER FROM THE POPE.

At the close of the Pope's Jubilee service on the 31st ult. in Dublin, Archbishop Walsh read from the pulpit a message from the Pope which he had received on Sunday with a view to contradict the recent alse rumours respecting the Pope's feeling towards Ireland. In this letter his Holiness says :—"We have always held in special affection the Catholics of Ireland, long and sorely tried by so many afflictions, and have ever cherished them with love, all the more intense for their marvellous fortitude under those sufferings and for their hereditary attachment to their religion. As to the counsels we have given them from time to time and our recent decree, we were moved not only by consideration of what is conformable to truth, but also by the desire of advancing your interests. For such is our affection for you that it does not suffer us to allow the cause in which Ireland is struggling to be weakened by the introduction of anything that could fairly be brought in reproach against it ; and that our affection towards the people of Ireland may now be specially manifested, we send to you a number of gifts that we have specially blessed. They will serve to promote the piety of the persons to whom we wish them to be given in accordance with the directions which will be given to you. We are confident that from this it will be most clearly seen that our paternal love for the people of Ireland has undergone no change ; and upon this they will have ever stronger and stronger claims if they continue to receive our teaching with docility, trusting in us and keeping on their guard against the deceits of those who put false constructions upon our counsels in the hope of uprooting, if possible, that renowned fidelity in the Catholic Church which holds so high a place among the virtues of the people of Ireland."

SENTENCES ON MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

At a special Crimes Court held at Tralee on the 31st ult., before Messrs. Cecil Roche and A. J. M'Dermott, resident magistrates, the hearing of the three summonses against Mr. Edward Harrington, M.P., charging him with attending a meeting of an illegal association, called the National League, with publishing a report of the same in his paper, the *Kerry Sentinel*, and with inciting persons to join an illegal conspiracy (the Plan of Campaign), on the 4th of November, came on for hearing.

Mr. Roche, in announcing the decision of the court, said they were of opinion that the second charge of inciting persons to join the Plan of Campaign had not been proved, and they therefore dismissed it. The first charge was more serious. He proceeded to read extracts from Mr. Harrington's speech, and said the defendant seemed to consider that the National League was a hostile power in the country as against the law of the land, which was to step in and undertake the entire management of the country. Mr. Harrington had openly defied the Government ; he had deliberately and persistently asserted that his form of government was stronger than the Government which exists at present. He acted thus in a county like Kerry, which had been disgraced by some very dreadful and awful crimes. This was not the first time that Mr. Harrington had been convicted, and he had again openly defied the law, and should be punished.

Inspector Newell said that if Mr. Harrington would give an undertaking that he would not again publish any reports of the proceedings of suppressed branches of the National League or participate in those meetings, the Crown would not press for a sentence. Mr. Healy said Mr. Harrington would be unworthy of his position as member for that division if he did not stand by the people through all perils.

Mr. Roche said it then became their duty to pass upon him a sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour. The court declined to state a case for the Court of Exchequer, and counsel intimated his intention to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Harrington was then conveyed to gaol.

At Castleconnell on the 1st inst., before Messrs. Eaton and Gardiner, resident magistrates, Mr. Finucane, M. P., was found guilty of inciting to intimidation, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment with had labour. Notice of appeal was given and Mr. Finucane was released on bail. Other charges against him were adjourned for a fortnight, by which time it was intimated Mr. Sheehy would probably be made amenable. Mr. M' Inerney, who was tried with Mr. Finucance, was acquitted.

Mr. Sheehan, M. P., was found guilty at Killarney on the 1st inst. of conspiracy, but was set at liberty and ordered to come up for judgment when called upon ; the prison doctor having certified that any imprisonment would endanger his life.

The Marquess of Dufferin arrived at Rome on the 2nd inst. At four o'clock his lordship paid a visit to Signor Crispi, and requested him to obtain an audience of King Humbert for him, in order that he might present his credentials to His Majesty as British Ambassador.

There is no foundation (the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says) for the report that an improvement has recenly taken place in the relations between Alexander, the ex-Prince of Bulgaria, and his cousin, the Czar. The rumour has arisen in consequence of the Czar sending the two Grand Dukes, Paul and Sergius, to attend the funeral of his uncle, Prince Alexander of Hesse, the brother of the Czar's mother and father of the Bulgarian ex-Prince.

THE EXECUTION OF PRADO.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, describing the execution of Prado on the 28th ult., says that it was not without great hesitation that President Carnot rejected the appeal for mercy in favour of the condemned man.

At six o'clock those whose duty it was to be present had assembled in the palour of the Governor of La Roquette. At eighteen minutes past seven these officials presented themselves in the cell, where Prado was still sleeping. M. Beauquesne awoke him with the announcement that his appeal for mercy had been rejected. The convict, sitting up said, without emotion, "Bien," and immediately began to dress. He refused all assistance. While thus occupied he chaplain approached him and advised him to take something to sustain his courage. Prado exclaimed : "Courage ! I shall have as much as you. Why, you are already more moved than I." Noticing the letters he had written the previous evening, Prado tore them up, and the pieces were burned in his presence. That done, he said, "Well, gentlemen, I am at your disposal."

"I AM INNOCENT."

He was forthwith led to the *salle de la toilette* where, perceiving M. Goron, he said, "I beg you, M. Goron, convey my lact salutations to M. Guillot (the examining magistrate), who to-day sends me to death. I affirm I am innocent ; I did not murder Marie Aguetant. I swear it on the head of my child. As for you personally, M. Goron, I wish you success in your profession." That police official replied by a few words of encouragement, and then Prado was prepared by the executioner and his assistants. When his feet were being shackled he begged that sufficient length of rope should be left to permit him to walk freely.

HIS LAST REQUEST.

Abbe Faure approached Prado again asking wheth he had any message to send to any of his family or friends. "Yes," he replied, "tell Mauricette Couronneau, if ever you can find her, she is a more wretched creature than Marie Forestier, because she had caused the head of her child's father to roll on the scaffold. She will be able to place that head in her wedding trousseau. Thereupon he gave Abbe Faure the portrait of his child, asking him to keep it. As the Abbe took that opportunity to try once more to speak to him of God. Prado stopped him crying, "Oh, Monsieur l' Abbe, do not let us talk of religion and God. I don't believe in the existence of a God who has not extricated me from my difficult situation." The priest asked whether he would not kiss the crucifix. Prado understood that Abbe Faure wished to kiss him, and presented his face to the good man, saying, "Certainly, if it is any pleasure to you." Abbe Faure kissed him on both cheeks. In reply to the question whether he had any last wishes to make known, which was accompanied by the assurance that they should be carried out, Prado said, "First of all, I desire you (the Abbe) will not walk beside me when I am going to the scaffold. Then, I earnestly request that my body may be buried at once, and not be subjected to the experiments of the medical faculty. I entrust Abbe Faure and M. Goron with the duty of seeing that this wish is complied with." The priest replied "It shall be done."

THE SCENE ON THE SCAFFOLD.

After these words the march to the scaffold commenced. The heavy prison gates were thrown open, and Prado appeared surrounded by the executioner's aids. The hush and murmur of curiosity in the crowd were sufficient to cause emotion in any one. The great majority of the men bared their heads, as they always do in France when they meet a funeral procession. The condemned man advanced but slowly ; for the cord by which his legs were bound was too short to allow him taking any but short steps. He cast round him a rapid glance, and then looked down. He was now deadly pale. For a moment his lips quivered as if he was about to speak, but he said nothing, and faltering, had to be supported. Standing before the fatal instrument, the poor wretch had more than time enough to see all the apparatus of death, for the executioner made no haste. Forty seconds at least elapsed while the condemned man was waiting in that awful position. His countenance became terrible to look at ; it was absolutely livid, and the features were distorted with mental agony. He made efforts to speak, but could not articulate a word. Even the degraded public shuddered with horror. At last the arrangements were completed, and the sentence of the law was carried out at thirty-two minutes past seven o'clock. The remains were taken to the Ivry Cemetery. At the gate the hearse was stopped by Doctors Poirier and De la Housse, who claimed the body in the name of the Faculty of Medicine; but Abbe Faure and M. Goron interposed, and the medical gentlemen, on learning that Prado had begged that his body might not be subjected to medical experiments, were content to forego their right, and the corpse was at once interred.

EMIN'S SURRENDER CONTRADICTED.

A Greek trader arrived recently at Suakim from Khartoum after a two months' journey, travelling by way of Kassala, dressed as a Mahdist. When he left Khartoum, no news had been received of the surrender of Emin Pasha. On the contrary, the trader says, two expeditions had been sent against Emin, and both had been defeated, and the latest news was that at a council of the Mahdists it had been decided to withdraw their third expedition, then out, and altogether abandon the attempted conquest of the Equatorial Provinces. There was no difficulty in Khartoum at that time, and all the Europeans were well. The bearer of these tidings is said to be an intelligent man, and the authorities have, it is stated, tested his dates and names, and found all of them to be correct.

Sir Francis de Winton writes to a contemprory to say that the following telegram, having reference to Mr. Stanley, has been received. It is dated from Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool :—"Stanley's correspondence detained Falls. Cannot reach you before March.—Ward." This only alludes to letters which have to be sent by post, but Sir Francis hopes we may receive telegraphic news at a much earlier date. The detention is caused, he says, by no steamer being available at Stanley Falls, which is 900 miles from Stanley Pool.

THE DISASTER TO THE CZAR'S TRAIN.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says :—

From St. Petersburg I am in receipt of intelligence tending to show that the railway accident at Borki on the 17th of October was not due to negligence alone, but to a deliberate plot against the life of the Czar and his family. The new judge of inquiry has given it to be understood that he has discovered evidence indicating that the dismissed officials of the railway, or some of them, were in concert with the Nihilists with a view to affect that diabolical purpose. Numerous arrests are reported to have been made in consequence of this discovery.

THE HEALTH OF THE CZARINA.

According to information which has reached the Austrian Court from St. Petersburg (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*), the mental depression of the Czarina, caused by the railway catastrophe at Borki, has continued to increase, until it now causes the very greatest anxiety to the imperial family. It has, indeed, now assumed a character very similar to that observed some time ago in the case of her Imperial Majesty's sister, the Princess Thyra, Duchess of Cumberland. Professor Botkin, the Russian physician, who has been in attendance upon the Czarina, has advised the Czar to call in the services of Professor Leidesdorf, of Vienna, who effected a complete cure in the case of the Princess Thyra.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr D J A Campbell, B.
Mr W Wiseman, B.
Mr J R Naylor, Bo.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J F. Bevan, B, 1 mo.
Maj A J Brander, BSC, 6 mo.
Capt J S Barrett, B, 2 mo.
Surg W Owen, B, 2 mo.
Surg-Maj P A Weir, B, 6 mo.
Col W G Hughes, MSC, till June 12, 1889.
Col J A Richmond, MSC, 15 days.
Lieut L W K Renick, MSC,
Lieut-Col W F Hume, Bo Inf, 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO BOMBAY.

Mr W G Pocket, B.
Mr D J Burbridge, B.
Mr T Butler, B.
Mr M J Chisholm, B.
Col C H Cantor, BSC.
Maj R J H Wyllie, BSC.
Capt R F Jameson, BSC.
Capt A T Weller, BSC.
Lieut E Townshend, BRE.
Lieut H B B Watkins, BSE
Lieut M J Thomson, BSC.
Lieut G H Weller, BSC.
Lieut S H B Cobbs, BSC.
Surg D F Barry, BSC.

During the year which has just ended the London charities received £840,000 in legacies and donations. That is a noble total ; but in the previous year the figures were larger, and touched close upon a round million. There is not a nation which gives away its money more generously than we do ; but, on the other hand, there is the less pleasing fact that no European people is so improvident as the British.

THE *TIMES* AND CONGRESS.

Commenting on the meeting of the National Congress at Allahabad, the *Times* says:—

The Congress is a warning that a despotism, however benevolent and however indispensable, is beset by peculiar difficulties in an age of discussion. We recognise with satisfaction the general moderation and propriety of tone in the speeches delivered, so far as they may be judged by the telegraphic summaries published in our columns, and we see no reason to quarrel with or criticise severely the resolutions passed on such subjects as popular education, fiscal reform, and appointments to the Civil Service, even when they appear to overshoot the mark. But the basis of the movement, which is the "expansion and reform" of the Governor-General's Council and the Provincial Legislative Councils on the representative system, remains open to the overwhelming objections urged against it by Lord Dufferin in his farewell speech at Calcutta on St. Andrew's Day. It cannot be alleged that we have not given a fair hearing to the advocates of these Native Congresses. But it seems to us that, on their own showing, they fail altogether to appreciate either the nature of the governmental system they propose to reconstruct or the effect of the changes they demand. Lord Dufferin's impressive rebuke to the virulence of a section of the native press, combining calumny with menace, has, perhaps, contributed to temper the zeal of the reformers with discretion. Indeed, it was obviously imprudent as well as impudent for one of the principal wire-pallers of the movement, as Lord Dufferin has pointed out, to tell the Government, at a time when he and his friends were demanding both electoral representation and the right to levy and discipline armed bodies of "volunteers," that the Congress held in their hands the keys, not only of popular insurrection, but of military revolt. With a respectable English merchant from Calcutta in the chair, and after the late Viceroy's rebuke, a renewal of such extravagance was less to be feared than at the previous Congresses, held in Bombay in 1885, in Calcutta in 1886, and in Madras in 1887. . . .

The extent and the variety of the duties of the Anglo-Indian Government in the administration of its high trust, have been eloquently described by Lord Dufferin, and the mere enumeration of these tasks ought to give pause to those who wish to call to a share in the responsibility for them the small minority of educated natives represented at the Congress. Can it be seriously contended that the admission of such an element into the deliberative centres of power will strengthen the hands of the Government in the maintenance of the *Pax Britannica*, in holding the balance even between rival races, creeds, and interests in controlling the delicate relation of the imperial authority, not only with foreign nationalities, but with more than one hundred Native States, in protecting the inarticulate millions, embracing communities too small to be influential, as well as tribes on the borderland of savagery, in safeguarding British commerce and British capital to which India owes so much? When we look at the magnitude and the vital importance of the problem, the suggestion of the chairman of the Congress that, the principle of the change being acknoweldged, the settlement of the details should be left to be decided by arbitration between "three official Europeans and three Indian natives," has a ludicrous aspect. It is, however, of very little consequence that the congressional reformers are apparently at sea about what they actually mean and want. The main point is that the Anglo-Indian Government is in its essence, and must remain, an absolute Government; and that it must refuse to weaken its force and attenuate its responsibility by acknowledging the claim now made on the part of a small minority of the peoples of India in the name of the whole to have a voice in the determination of policy, domestic and foreign, military and financial. A system of irresponsible councils, as Lord Dufferin has remarked, "whose members could never be called to account for their acts in the way in which an Opposition can be called to account in a constitutional country," is to be rejected as at variance, not only with practical expediency, but with sound political theory.

A FEW WORDS ON THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

An Anglo-Indian writes as follows to the *St. James's Gazette*:—

It is possible that too much has been made of the National Indian Congress; but as the little performance that has been got through at Allahabad, has had so many prologues composed for it by English writers, it is as well to add an epilogue now that the play is over. The best thing that can be said of the function is that it was mild and dull—dull because it was mild. Regard for appearances is fatal to liveliness, and the gentlemen who were allowed to occupy the tribune were all painfully conscious that they were on their good behaviour. It was, as nearly as possible, an Indian edition of the Morley-Ripon demonstration at Dublin; only that on the Jumna-Ganges the cheers for the Empress were given with a cultivated energy which contrasted strongly with the wry fares of those who drank the Queen's health on the Liffey. Human nature will out, however; and there were moments when the inner spirit of Congressism refused to be suppressed. It was a pretty *coup* to get a Calcutta merchant to preside, to get a certain number of Mussulmans to attend as delegates, and, above all, to persuade Raja Siva Parsad to come, as a convert, to represent the fine old crusted conservatism of orthodox Benares. The arrangement was in the nature of a concordat. The pure-blood Congressites were to sink the seditious anti-British tone of the pamphlets and everyday agitation; and, in return, the Anglo-Indians and the more fastidious natives were to certify that there was really nothing blameworthy in the formal resolutions submitted to the assembly. Raja Siva Parsad ventured to break through this convenient compromise. Mr. Geo. Yule followed strictly the precedents of the English Home Rule Liberal. He did not allude to anything in the programme or purpose of the Congress that it was politic to keep out of sight. But Raja Siva Parsad is old-fashioned; he has not been following Mr. Gladstone quite closely of late. He positively had the temerity to ask the delegates to dissociate themselves from the lying incendiary literature which has been circulated in the interest of the movement and under the patronage of the active spirits. He had his reward: the enlightened delegates (who have been following Mr. Gladstone) howled him down; and so there was an end of Raja Siva Parsad and his delusions. He fancied—good easy man—that he was going to bring back the agitation into the path of decency and moderation. What he has done is this: he has allowed the astute managers to advertise him as a proselyte, and has left them free to conduct the enterprise on their own lines.

As to the resolutions formally adopted, little need be said. The Convention endorsed its standing programe; and a convention could not reasonably be expected to do less. A little interpretation of the recommendations, however, may not be amiss. The "increase of the non-official element" in the various legislative councils means, for instance, when translated out of Congresses, the admission of a certain number of the extremely limited class which furnishes the delegates to positions of dignity and influence. Raja Siva Parsad, of whom we have spoken, belongs to the old order of able natives who have, by tact and capacity, worked their way up from subordinate positions to high office and titular distinction. But nearly every survivor of this class is bitterly opposed to the Congress-men and their ideas. The Mahommedan gentry, the Hindoo gentry (outside of certain Anglicized families), are almost all hostile or indifferent. There remain desirous of the concession perhaps 10,000 persons, ranging from the High School scholar who has a useless smattering of English learning, to the many highly cultivated Bengalees, Parsees, and Madrasees whose English studies have given them a taste for politics. We do not disparage the individual merits of many of these; but how absurd it is to style their demand for power a demand for representative government! To grant it would simply be to attempt to temper the benevolent despotism of English rule by the critcism of an oligarchy representative of nothing and responsible to no one. It is in the interest of the silent millions that the claim must be discouraged. The present system suits the circumstances of India: legislation by clubs would be not only childish, but might easily endanger that belief in the stability the inexorable certainly of our rule, which is for millions upon millions who owe their existence to the *Pax Britannica*, the only thing that stands between them and starvation.

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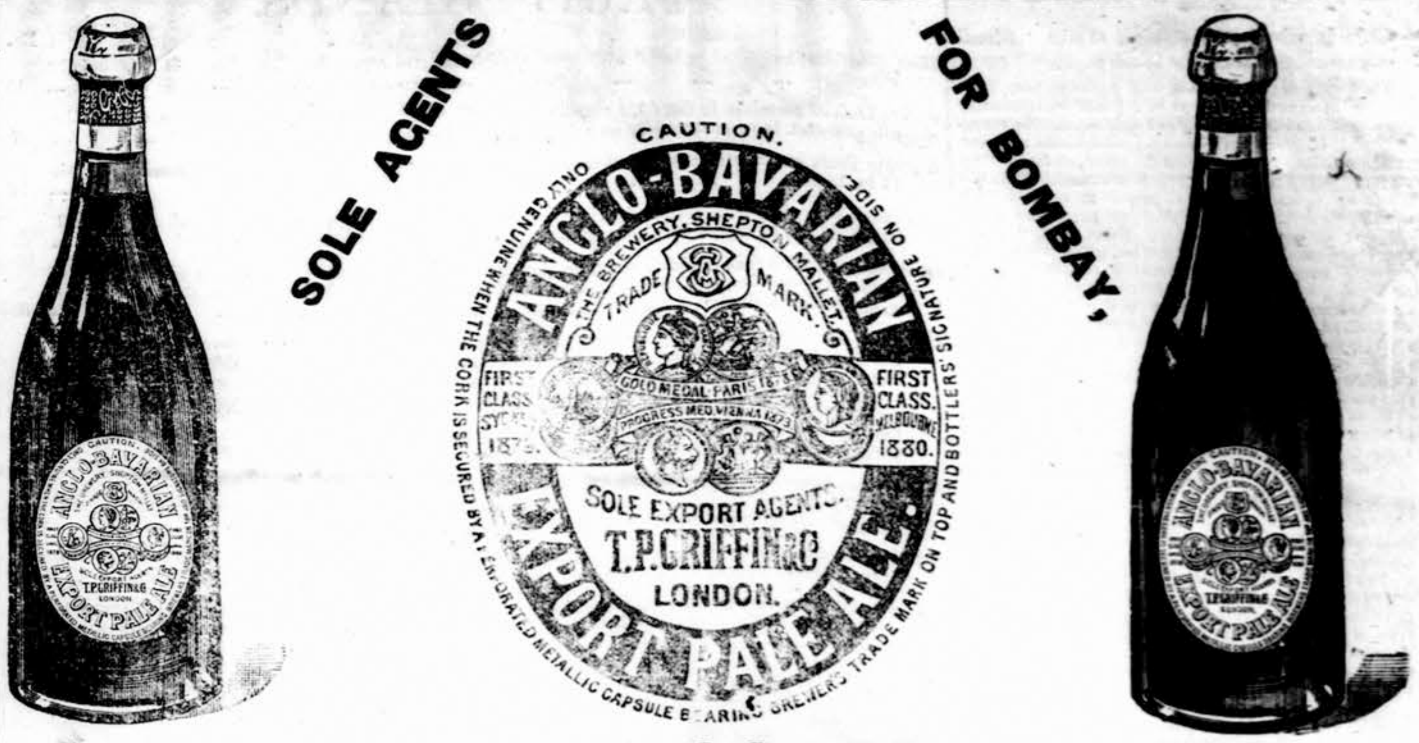
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